REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 291 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1917. TWO ANNAS

HAVE YOU FILLED UP YOUR COUPON? SEE PAGE 7.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA. JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

Separate arrangement for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

[illegible]: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not

[illegible]s: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay,
[illegible]hiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Nowera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tichling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on ap[illegible]

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,630
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok, Batavia Saigon Cebu Puket Sourabaya Haiphong Hoile Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANKOF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras Mauritius
Bombay	Kandy	Penang
Calcutta	Karachi	Rangoon
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Shanghai Singapore
Delhi		
Galle		

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO., Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
old Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. .Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent.

[illegible] Churchgate Street.

CONSUMPTION

For many years the most eminent Doctors have striven to find a cure for this disease which kills 9 lakhs in India every year.

My wife was treated by famous I.M.S. Doctors and others. At length, I was told, she had only a few weeks to live. Luckily I was given a remedy made of Indian herbs. The results were so remarkable, that a famous Calcutta Doctor, who had examined her on various occasions, described her improvement as "miraculous."

Then I cured a Government Official under supervision of I.M.S. Civil Surgeon. He resumed work last April and his wife has written on 9th November:—"It is indeed a WONDERFUL REMEDY."

Tuberculin so largely used in India, is condemned by a world famous specialist and many other Doctors as a failure.

My treatment is made from Indian herbs and is naturally suited to an Indian constitution, tho' it is equally successful with Europeans.

A cablegram has come from Australia asking for further supplies.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS

of a Mahommedan lady. Father writes under date 26th November:—

"I saw her yesterday, she appeared to me much better in appearance and talked and laughed and moved about as if she was no longer a sick person. To-day Doctor Sahib examined Rabbo thoroughly and he is of opinion that the lung has been much cured."

N.B.—A month ago she was rapidly losing weight and was bedridden.

Poona patient writes under date 26th November:—

"I feel ever so much better."

Another patient states that Colonel —— says he is doing splendidly.

Multan gentleman writes 24th November:—

"I find my wife has gained weight, strength and colour."

N.B.—So-called "Hopeless" case.

Rangoon gentleman 4th November reports steady increase in weight and says:—

"The appearance of patient is quite cheerful and bright, no more vomitting of blood and cough since 10th September."

Punjab gentleman writes 16th November:—

"I express my hearty thanks for the trouble you have taken to CURE him."

I could easily fill "The Chronicle" with similar reports.

I shall be

IN BOMBAY,
11th to 18th December,

seeing my numerous patients.

Write for

Free Interview and proof of MARVELLOUS CURES.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Alliance House,
LONAVLA.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

'FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?

Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?

Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?

Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,

NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in 1lb. and 1lb. tins such as:—

Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.

Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 7th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial household and office furniture such as dining tables, chairs, carved tables, cabinets, side boards, drawing room complete, suites, phonographs, chests of drawers, single and double almirahs, cottage piano, typewriters, dressing and washing tables, single and double beds, book cases, a large lot of old clothings, Tosh safes, etc., etc.

By order of a well known European shop.

12 straight stoves, 3 collapsible French stoves.

9 electric radiators No. 1, 10 electric radiators No. 2.

3 W. K. ice making machines, 20 carbotoon machines, 1 weighing machine.

By order of the office concerned.

14 bundles insulated wire of different sizes.

10 cases Japanese rice starch.

200 reams bank post papers 20 lbs.

20 cwt. coach schews of different sizes.

205 blankets.

AT 4 P. M. (S. T.).

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of B. Chellaram of Hathras.

10 pieces brocaded poplin.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 9TH DECEMBER AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Auction Sale of Very Rich Newly designed Artistic made-to-order Teak and Blackwood Household furniture by well known makers Blackwood hand carved furniture Sewing Machine, Phonograph with selected Records Rich Mirzapore, and Jaipur Carpets, Electric table fan etc.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at the ground floor of Sea Croft Colaba, behind the Cuffe Parade and near the Parsi Sanitorium, the very rich newly designed artistic and made to order teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers such as round dining table, dining chairs, mahoganised substantial sideboard, rich drawing and artistic full size mirrored cabinet, blackwood handcarved jardineer, rich tapestry lined drawing room complete suite of sofas and chairs, carved teapoys, carved side tables, Jaipore carpets, writing table and chairs, card tables, easy low Curzon chairs, rich teapoys revolving book stands, glassdoor book cases, selected point-glassdoor almirah, point door almirahs, mahoganised dressing chival glass, dressing chests of drawers, iron and brass single cots, highly polished wooden double bedsteads, rich chests of drawers, sewing machines, phonographs with selected records, electric table fan, rich glassware, crockeryware, platedware, drawing hall curtains to size the property of Captain D. C. V. Fitzgerald M.O., I.M.S., and catalogues are being published and the property is on view from this day.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Rectangular and Prospective Plot of Land adjacent to the Beer Factory, at Fergusson Road, and be-

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

tween the Fergusson Road and the Meyer Sassoon Mills (3 minutes way from the Lower Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway).

On MONDAY, the 17th December, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable rectangular plot of land, next to the Beer Factory at Fergusson Road and on the North side of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece of Foras Pension and Tax Land situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Fergusson Road, Worli in the District of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 9,500 square yards, be the same more or less and bearing Collector's Old No. 321, 356 and 356, and New No. 12357, and Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 2765, and 2805, and Municipal Ward No. 2221, and Street No. 1217, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Mr. Navare, on the North partly by the property of Haji Sale Mohmed Haji Usman, and partly by the Fergusson Road, on the West partly by the Beer Factory and partly by the land of Mr. Warden, and on the South by the property of the Meyer Sassoon Mills.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of plan and title deeds can be had from the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SEWRI NEW ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CHINA MILLS.

H. C. Suit No. 705 of 1916.

Govindram Ghanshamdas, a firm ...Plaintiffs
vs.
Jagannath Dharmaji and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed properties on premises:—

LOT NO. 1, SEWRI NEW ROAD PROPERTIES

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Sewri Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10,856 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 61, 120, 220 and 248, New Nos. 14288, 14434, 14459 and 14695 and New Survey No. 1-2433, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "F" Nos. 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162 and 1163 and Street Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, and bounded on the East and West by the New Sewri Road, and on the North and South by the property of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff.

The said piece of land has been divided into 4 plots. The temple on plot No. 4, situate at one of the corners is not to be sold at all.

For further particulars, printed copies of conditions of sale and plan of properties, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Decorations of Stalls, etc., at Elphinstone Garden, THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country ..	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

REMEDY FOR SERPENT BITE AND OPIUM POISON.—Price Rs. 10. Sample on 8 annas stamp. RAVISHANKER JATHASHANKER, Mahalaxmi Road, Dhoraji. 1114

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M. B.—A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing, Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1145

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS for an Exchange Bank. Salary according to qualifications. Only those experienced in bank routine need apply to Box No. 496, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1121

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 483, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1083

WANTED—An experienced PARSI CLERK, strong in Correspondence and Accounts to work in an iron foundry. One knowing typewriting preferred. Apply Box No. 487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1097

WANTED—A GOVERNESS for a Princess aged 12, Hindu nationality, lodging free, pay Rs. 80 to 100 according to qualifications, promotion on approved service. Apply with reference, etc. to J. R. MURKUTE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Shahpura, Mewar. 1063

WANTED—A full time SUPERVISOR for Lohana Boarding Hostel, Rajkot, well up in English and accounts. Salary Rs. 30 (thirty) per month with free quarters. Apply to the undersigned with qualifications and testimonials to HARILAL KANJI, Hon. Secretary. 1119

WANTED—MATRICULATES and NON-MATRICS should apply with testimonials for the post of a teacher to the undersigned. Pay Rs. 20 p. m. and Rs. 25 p. m., respectively. ANUKULRAI P. KIKANI, Hon. Secretary, Vyavasthapak School Committee Fort Saikad T. V. Rly. 1108

WANTED—From January next an experienced TEACHER capable of taking up the Matric Class. Second Language must be Latin. A Catholic graduate preferred. Apply with testimonials stating salary expected to the DIRECTOR, "UNION HIGH SCHOOL," Margao Goa. 1146

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of Agriculture for the Gurukula University Kangri, Hardwar. None need apply who is not conversant with all branches of the subject. Salary according to qualification. Apply at once with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to the GOVERNOR, the Gurukula, Gurukula Kangri P. O. Dist. Bijnor (U. P.). 1099

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGERS for the "Tata Industrial Bank". Salary from Rs. 1,500 upwards per month according to qualifications. Banking experience essential. Apply in writing with full particulars to TATA SONS AND Co., (Banking Department), Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 953

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS, morning or evening by a Graduate (Second Language, Sanskrit). Apply to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

COMPETENT experienced capable Parsi Accountant, Book-keeper and Typist passed Senior Accountancy Examination able in keeping Accounts independently wants SERVICE. Pay Rupees Forty. Writs to Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1156

WANTED.

WANTED—A PROPERTY either at Marine Lines or Malabar Hill. Apply in writing to DADY LANE, C/o Parsi General Hospital. 1147

WANTED—A BUNGLOW for hire with airy rooms at Colaba or Chaupaty. Charges moderate. Write to Box No. 509, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1158

WANTED to PURCHASE a BUNGALOW with compound 3 to 400 square yards on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, up to one lack and twenty thousand. Apply with particulars to JAMES & Co., Commission Agents, 309, Hornby Road. 1157

WANTED—Respectable CHIEF AGENTS in important centres of Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Native States for the Provincial Insurance Co., Ltd., on liberal terms. Rates of premiums moderate. Please apply to Secretaries, 98/4, Clive Street, Calcutta. 1144

WANTED—Well established Import Firm in Bombay desire Sole Agencies of Indian Mill Cloth for their Amritsar Branch. Rare opportunity of securing good representation. Foreign Importers of Cloth can also communicate to Box No. 507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1154

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—20 GINS Fine bearings of Platt Maker. Quite new, used for one season only. Write to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1165

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—12 ft. Lathe, 7 B.H.P. Oil Engine and 14 lbs. rails complete with fish plates and bolts. For particulars write to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay, No. 3. 1155

THIN SKIN fresh walnuts 11 lb., Hazelnuts 11 lb., Rs. 4/8 each, Almonds 11 lb. Rs. 10. All prices with postage. DAR BROS, 1st Bridge, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1161

FOR SALE—One DRUM and GREY WINDER in working order. For particulars apply to Messrs. POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mill Stores, Yarns and Machinery Merchants, Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 669

BOILER FOR SALE—One Vertical Cross-Tubular Boiler 35 N. H. P. 110 lbs. pressure, complete with Mountings and Feed-pump, very little used. Apply to INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING Co., at 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1159

FOR SALE—ARGYLE CAR, 5 seater, Torpedo Body, 12 to 15 H. P., complete 5 Lamps, perfect running order. As good as new. Rs. 3,000. Apply HAJI AHMED OOMER & SON, 229, Khoja Moholla, Khadak, Bombay. 1160

TO BE LET

LAND TO BE LET—The extensive open piece of land near Lamington and Foras Roads, belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal is to be let. Apply for particulars to R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver of the above estate, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 956

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125 Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

"OUR DAY" MEETING: WEDNESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1917.

AS there appears to be a doubt as to how the Totalizators will be conducted on this day, I am directed to say that all Totalizators WIN and PLACE, will be conducted on the usual lines, viz., 10 per cent. will be deducted as usual, and fractions.

There will be NO FURTHER DEDUCTIONS of any sort.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1917. 1124

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

COPIES of the Catalogue Price Re. 1 and a book on Household Recipes and Tips Price As. 8 can be forwarded V.P.P. to those that require them.

These books will afford all information in regard to the purchase and use of Foods and Household Requisites of Indian Production.

J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

888

EXHIBITION OF FOODS AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF INDIAN PRODUCTION.

THE ONE RUPEE NOTE.
NOTE NO. 000001.

HAS BEEN PRESENTED by H. E. the GOVERNOR for sale for the benefit of the Exhibition funds.

An offer of Rs. 500 has already been received. The Committee invite offers of any sum over Rs. 500.

Offers should be sent in writing, to the HONORARY SECRETARY at the Town Hall and will be received upto 8 p.m. on SATURDAY, 8th instant.

AN UNIQUE CURIO.

J. E. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary.

888.

KHOJA ISMAILIA TRADING CO., LTD

NOTICE.

ALL members of Khoja Ismailia Community are informed that at Karachi under the directorship of our leading members have started "Khoja Ismailia Trading Company, Limited" under the Indian Company Act.

The authorized Capital is Rs. 500,000 divided in 5,000 shares at Rs. 100 each payable Rs. 10 on application Rs. 15 on allotment Rs. 12-8 on 1st Call Rs. 12-8 on 2nd Call and the Balance Rs. 50 in 5 calls at interval of one month. Out of this Capital Rs. 200,000 already has been subscribed.

This Company is started for the benefit of Khoja Ismailia Community and to help the members of the Community in every way and to provide appointments for them if possible according the rules and regulations of the Company.

The members of the community are requested to invest in the concern, and ask for prospectus and application forms from the undersigned directors.

Directors are all respectable and businessmen, and they will not get any remuneration from the Company at any time.

This Company is wanting one clever Manager, who must know about business and he may apply to the undersigned directors with certificates, other particulars and state his salary.

BUNDALLI KASSIM,
or
FUDDOO PEEROO KHALIKDIN,
1148 Karachi.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant that day being a Public Holiday ("Our Day") under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th December, 1917. 1163

THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held at GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1917, at 6 p.m (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Report and Audited Statement of accounts for the year ending 30th September, 1917.
(2) To elect 5 Fellows (Members) to serve on the Council in accordance with article 34.
(3) To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and
To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
1164 Hon. Secretary.

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

THE following EVENING COURSES will this term be held for the benefit of those engaged in business during the day.

On Mondays, 6 to 7 p.m., beginning on December 3rd. Mr. M. L. TANNAN will give

12 Lectures on "BANKING": Critical survey of the English banking system; the bank rate; banking in India; inland and foreign exchanges; suggestions in regard to current problems.

On Fridays, 6 to 7 p.m., beginning on December 14th, Prof. BURNETT-HURST will give

12 Lectures on "STATISTICAL FACTS": as to population, production, foreign trade, prices, wages.

On Thursdays, 6 to 7 p.m., beginning on December 6th, Mr. M. J. ANTIA, will give.

12 Lectures on "INDIAN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS": Place of India in the industrial world; growth of industries; India's potential resources; the dormant power of labour; mobilization of capital; war problems; future possibilities.

All these courses are given for the first time. Fee for each course: Rs. 6 per term.

Particular attention is also drawn to the following AFTERNOON COURSE, which is open to the public free:—

6 Lectures by Mr. H. L. KAJI on "The Geographical Factor in the Present War."

On Wednesdays at 4 p.m., beginning on December 5th.

Apply to the

PRINCIPAL,
Sydenham College of Commerce
1166 and Economics, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Napean Sea Road next door to Ready-money House." 1069

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHAW BOMANJI DUBASH has contracted to sell the undermentioned piece of land to our client Mr. CANJIBHAI WARDHMAN JETSI. All persons having any claim in, to, upon or against the said piece of land either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground Plot No. 7 on the Vendor's Napean Sea Road Estate, containing by admeasurement 1,425 square yards or thereabouts (the exact area to be determined as provided in the agreement) situate lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 573 and 104 A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3/ and 4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76 Napean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 8 agreed to be sold to Hurgowandas Jivandas, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Firojshaw, and on or towards the South by the proposed road and which plot is shown in the plan hereto annexed as No. 7.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
1151 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHAW BOMANJI DUBASH has contracted to sell the undermentioned piece of land to our client Mr. NURSI WARDHMAN JETSI. All persons having any claim in, to, upon or against the said piece of land either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground Plot No. 5 on the Vendor's Napean Sea Road Estate, containing by admeasurement 1,380 square yards or thereabouts (the exact area to be determined as provided in the agreement) situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3/ and 4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76 Napean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 4 agreed to be sold to Sir Jugmohandas Vrijmohandas Kt., on or towards the West by Plot No. 6 agreed to be sold to Kallianji Vardhman Jetsi, on or towards the North by the proposed road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Haroon Sidick and which said plot is shown in the plan hereto annexed as No. 5.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
1152 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHAW BOMANJI DUBASH has contracted to sell the undermentioned piece of land to our client Mr. KALLIANJI WARDHMAN JETSI. All persons having any claim in, to, upon or against the said piece of land either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground Plot No. 6 on the Vendor's Napean Sea Road Estate, containing by admeasurement 1,440 square yards or thereabouts (the exact area to be determined as provided in the agreement) situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 573 and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 4/7139 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3325, and 3326 and Street Nos. 74-76 Napean Sea Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Plot No. 5 agreed to be sold to Nursey Wardhman Jetsi, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the North by the proposed road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Haroon Sidick and which plot is shown in the plan hereto annexed as No. 6.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1917.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
1153 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PHIROZSHAW JAMSETJI COMMISSARIATWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land in the Village of Saosari near Devlali, in Taluka Nasik, Zilla Nasik, in the registration Sub-District of Nasik, together with two pucca built bungalows thereon known as "HIRA HALL" and "GOOL COTTAGE," and together with the stable, servant's quarters, outhouses and well, &c., standing thereon admeasuring about 11,350 square yards or thereabouts being portions of Survey Nos. 148, 149 and 50 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Nasik Main Road, on or towards the West by the Plot bearing S. No. 49 the property of Jehangir Nusserwanji Lam, on or towards the North by the Private Road, belonging to Camaji B. Cama and on or towards the South by the property of Nusserwanji Cooper.

Dated this 5th December, 1917.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
1162 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANECKJI ASPANDIARJI MISTRY has contracted and agreed to sell to our client Mr. SHERIFBHAI THAVAR, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand into upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 121 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 394, Collector's New No. 5499, Old Survey No. 928-929 and New Survey No. 9194 and by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under No. 2-5 A Ward No. 2230, Street Nos. 123-125 and bounded, on or towards the North by a lane 3 feet in breadth and used as a sweeper's passage the moiety whereof belongs to the premises agreed to be sold and the other moiety belongs to the property of Coverbai Dadabhai Contractor, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Soni Nana Nathu and Jora Pitamber but now to Soni Jugjiwan Makhan, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and beyond it partly by the property of Dossabhai Bezonji Mistry and partly by the property of Sonabai Hormasji Mithawalla and on or towards the West by the Borah Bazar Street.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1917.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR,
1149 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. LALOOBHAI TRIBHOWANDAS has contracted with our client HAJI JOOSUB HAJI SEEDICK for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at 5th Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward, Nos. 1400 and 1401 and Street Nos. 19-21 and being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 2500, 2837, 3010, New Nos. A/9522, 9946, Old Survey Nos. 2161, 2162, 2172, 4408 and New Survey Nos. 6404 2/6409 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say on or towards the East by the property of Karamsey Dauji, on or towards the West by the property of Adamji Kadarbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Tribhowandas and on or towards the South by the 5th Kamatipura Lane and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 4th day of December, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
1150 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

GOOD FOR DECORATING A BUNGALOW.
AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

The property of a private gentleman:—

1 pair specially made very decent and substantial big cabinets for decorating a bungalow.
1 pair specially made blackwood shelves with very rich carvings.
1 pair leather lined sofas.
1 specially made teak and blackwood revolving book case.
1 office writing table with 5 drawers.
1 dirty cloth basket, chairs, etc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF COCUM AND OTHER STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of December, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction near "A" Warehouse at Alexandra Docks on Frere Road, the undermentioned quantities of Cocum and other stores.

4,338 cases, 260,280 lbs. in lots of 100 cases.
1,883 bags, 150,640 lbs. in lots of 100 bags.
275 barrels, 8,250 lbs. in lots of 50 barrels.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within a week from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th December, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

X'MAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!
Coming Thursday 13th December
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Success

Thursday & Friday Dec. 13th & 14th
"HIGH JINKS"
Saturday 15th
"MR. MANHATTAN"
Sunday 16th Half Prize Matinee

17th, 18th and 19th
First time in Bombay of the Greatest London Success in recent years
Capt. BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER'S Musical Comedy
"THE BETTER'OLE"
Now drawing record houses at the Oxford, London.

20th and 21st
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

PRICES AS USUAL. Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Thursday 6th December.

THE GREAT GALA NIGHT
AND
COMPLETE CHANGE
AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
To-night! *To-night!!*
GRAND TRIPLE ATTRACTION!!!
Continued Success of
TOM MELBOURNE'S REVUE AND COMEDY Co.
Including
TOM & EILEEN MELBOURNE
MISSES PEGGY AND ROSIE CASTELLO
MISS MINNIE BARTELLE
MISS LAURA DIAMOND
Mr. BUNNY AUSTIN
present
3 MUSICAL PLAYLETS 3
An excruciatingly Funny FARCE in 1 Act
THE
JOSS MAN
Scene a Bungalow in Shanghai.

The Great London Hippodrome Success,
THE
BROKEN MIRROR
A Novel Topical Burlesque
MELBOURNE AT **OUR DAY**
EXHIBITION
NEW PROGRAMME
NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES
NEW BURLESQUE
ROARS OF LAUGHTER
FOLLOW THE CROWD
To-night
TO THE GAIETY AT 6-30 and 10.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME
Never before in the history of filmdom in Bombay has such a production been shown. We very strongly recommend all
TO SEE
this best monkey film ever screened in India or anywhere out of India
CHUMS
a four reel Italian film production
FEATURING
the genuine world-famous man-monkey
CONSUL III
who has been rightly called by all as
THE CHARLIE CHAPLIN OF THE ANIMAL WORLD.
It is being shown every day
AT
7, 8-45 10-30.
with the usual half rates
at that popular cinema theatre
NEW ALEXANDR
NEAR CRAWFORD MARK

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 AND 9-45 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA AT 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P M.

EXCELSIOR

VARIETY CINEMA

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY

To-night at 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.

Special Engagement of the
GREAT ENTERTAINER

SANDFORD
SANDFORD
SANDFORD

IN
PIANOLOGUES

Sandford is the most original Entertainer ever seen in Bombay.

Remarkable double voice singing.

Wonderful imitations of Children and the female voice.

SANDFORD
THE MODERN HARRY FRAGSON.

In addition 2 Complete Episodes
"THE IRON CLAW"

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 3 TO 4 ANNAS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

PATHE PRESENTS
The Eminent American Star
EDWARD ARDEN
in the
IRON HEART
IRON HEART
IRON HEART
A GOLD ROOSTER
Play in 5 Acts.
A Magnificent Story of a
STRONG MAN
and
THE GLITTERING
SOCIETY and WEALTH
OF THE IDLE RICH
PRODUCED REGARDLESS
OF
EXPENSE
EMPIRE
Comedies.

MYSTERIES OF MYRA

MYSTERIES
are never so baffling and so very
MYSTERIOUS
AS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY
MASTER SERIAL
THE MYSTERIES
OF
MYRA

DRAMATISED BY THE GREATEST OF CINE SCENARIOS C.W. GODDARD.

YOU CAN NOW SEE SIX PARTS (9000ft.) OF THIS SENSATION OF THE FILM WORLD AT POPULAR HALF PRICES.

IT IS AS INSPIRING AS IT IS AMAZING! IF YOU HAVE NOT SEEN IT ASK THOSE WHO DID.

START SEEING IT TO-NIGHT

OLYMPIA SANDHURST RD. (West).
(N.A.B.)

Thousands will flock to-night to see the

GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE

of the world-renowned, the first and most successful
Indian Lady Sandow

MISS TARABAI

and her wonderful interesting troupe of 50 **Philippine** and **Indian Artists,** both male and female, comprising her

FAMOUS CIRCUS.

Miss Tarabai's feats of strength are the most wonderful, startling and marvellous. Apart from its startling interest the performance certainly has its Educational value.

All her feats are extraordinarily unique—you must simply see them to admire them!

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Matinee Shows on Saturdays & Sundays at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

at the spacious grand tent near **Grant Road Station**—one minute walk from the **Tram Terminus.**

Rates of Admission:—Full Box of six seats Rs. 20; Single seat in a Box, Rs. 4; Reserve Class, Rs. 3; First Class, Rs. 2; Second Class, Re. 1; and Gallery, Annas 8.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE TREAT!

Miss Tarabai is to stay in Bombay for a very short time only.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
MLLE. STACIA NAPIERKOWSKA
The celebrated Russian Dancer
IN
A highly emotional Drama
entitled
"THE MYSTERIOUS"
in 4 Acts.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
"JAILED"
Starlight Comic.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TIME—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily. Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m
POPULAR PRICES.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS!

"THE SECRET OF THE SUBMARINE"

THE SERIAL FILM OF THE HOUR.

Smashing scenes come so thick and so fast that the audience is constantly in a tumult of enthusiasm

THE FIRST SIX PARTS SHOWN THIS WEEK
AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road—opposite Cama Baug.)

A regular torrent of thrills. The foreign spies are hot on the trail of "The Secret" and their daring deeds will simply astound you.

Sudden changes—unexpected developments in each part keep the spectators on the edges of their seats. Action—plot—speed account for the rare success of this Serial.

SEE IT POSITIVELY TO-DAY.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY AT 5-30; 7; 8-45 AND 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10
POPULAR PICTURES.
"THE DEVIL'S PAY DAY"
A splendid drama of society life in New York.

"WANTED A HUSBAND"
A comic story of a man who was substituted for the real husband.

PATHE GAZETTE
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

OPENING IN A FEW DAYS
THE FAMOUS SHOW
COL. FILLIS' CIRCUS
PRESENTING A POWERFUL
CIRCUS COMBINATION
AND
WILD WEST SHOW
On the stage, without any deviation.
LOOK OUT FOR THE OPENING.

LOOK OUT
FOR SPECIAL SHOW
in aid of
"OUR DAY" FUND
at
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
On Sunday the 9th December
Under the distinguished Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

AT THE FANCY FAIR AT BOMBAY
in the Town Hall the popular
ANNAPURNA COOKERS
and many other useful novelties will be sold.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Near Cinema, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Dec. 4th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	130
" " Imports	8,000
Mid Americans spot trading value	22.37—10
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	32.20 Unchd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan. 28.75—52 / Mar 28.51—47 / May 28.28—48
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 27.42—41 / Mar. 27.35—42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts:

Months.	Closing prices.
January	22.53— 9
March	22.43—10
May	22.38— 9

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	21.22
Dec.-Jan.	21.07
Jan. Feb	20.97
Feb.-Mar	20.88
Mar.-Apl.	20.79
Apl.-May	20.71
May-June	20.63
June-July	20.55

Unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec 4th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
January	22.57—5
February	22.56—4
March	22.51—2
April	22.48—2
May	22.44—3

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	21.22
Dec.-Jan.	21.07
Jan.-Feb.	20.97
Feb.-Mar.	20.88
March-April	20.79
April-May	20.71
May-June	20 63
June-July	20.55

Unchgd.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	31.75
March	31.35 —20
May	31.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 4 h

M G. Bengal Good	17.42
" " Fully Good	17.67
" " Fine	17.92
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.61
" " Fully Good	18.86
" " Fine.	19.05
Broach Good	21.04 —10
" Fully Good	21.22
" Fine	21.40
Scinde Good	17.42
" Fully Good	17 67
" Fine	17 92

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38,000
Futures at New York Jan.	28.93—45
" " Mar.	28.66—43
" " May	28.41—7
Spot Cotton at New York	30.55—35
" at New Orleans	29.00—13
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	27.58—46
" " May.	27.48—45

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec 3rd

Bar Silver Spot	42 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April, 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	64½
Government Securities 3%	65
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.25

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 3rd

3½% 1925—1928	£85
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 3rd.

The Bombay Mails of the 3rd Novembe. were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London Dec. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs C I F Afloat	78
Wheat Soft Red Karachi	77/6

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted	75/6

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusrat 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Oct.-Nov. Sellers	600
Toria Rapeseed Prompt paid.	

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Prompt paid	600
Linseed Bombay small grains paid	590
Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov.	595

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£116½
Hard Spelter Nominal	—

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	21/4½

Tone:—Nothing Doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. steady paid	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

The tone of the market this morning was easier the quotation for Good Broach being Rs. 519. There were sellers early in the day on Association terms at Rs. 516 without attracting buyeers, but business was eventually done at Rs. 512. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 508 for Good Broach and in the first few minutes the quotations were Rs. 505, Rs. 503 and Rs. 508, the market being very irregular. Later on transactions were made at Rs. 510, and the price then fluctuated between Rs. 508 and Rs. 510, and then touched Rs. 511½ again declining to Rs. 510. At Colaba the market was steadier and Good Broach was done at Rs. 513½ and Rs. 514 but closed irregular at Rs. 511. A large business has been done to-day in an irregular and fluctuating market.

Ready cotton is easier in sympathy with the decline in contracts. The demand has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M,

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	—	April	511
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	..	January	550
" Nagpur Kampti	—	"	548
" Khamgaon Akola	—	"	514
" Khandeleh	—	"	485
" Muthia	—	"	470
" Bengal	—	"	433
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	395

QUOTATIONS 9-20 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach	—	April	508
Bengal Fully Good	—	January	396
Akola	..	January	51

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 5TH DECEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	439	407		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	425			"
M.G. Wardha	548			"
M. G. Nagpore	545			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	518			"
M.G. Khandelah	485			"
M.G. Muthia	485			"
M.G. Broach	..		518	1-25 April

*** RECEIPTS.**

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 4th December:—

Cotton	10,869 bales.
Wheat	26,329 cwts.
Linseed	2,423 "
Pape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	929 "
Gingellyseed	1,280 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	231 "
Castorseed	378 "
Rice	25,533 "
Myrabollams	802 "
Cottonseed	7,292 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,916 "
Jowar	150 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	590 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange:

COLABA, 5th Dec., 1917, at 5 p m

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G)	452	420			Ready
	434	399			1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	448				Ready
	418				1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)	500	458			Ready
	488	448			1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khangaum Karanja (M.G.)	548				Ready
	517	487			1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	535				1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G)	540				1/25th Jan. 18
Yeotmal (M.G.)	544				1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	550				1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha Highat (M.G.)	585				Ready
	554	519		514	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)					1/25th Apl. 18
Mathia (M.G)	493				1/25th Jan. 18

Sawgd. Dharwar				534 May/June 18
Westerns (M.G.)				524 May/June 18
Westerns (H.G.)				
Compta (M.G.)				564 May/June 18

BULLION.

The silver market is steady to firm.
Bar Gold, 27-14.
Sovereign, 17-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 101-5.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 101-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 192½.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 294½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 143¾.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47:—
Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces, 69½.
3 per cent. small pieces, 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated, 78.
Municipal long dated, 78.
Municipal short dated, 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 93½.
Sanitary, 92½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was weak and dull due to speculative sales and weak holders' unloading. A fair amount of business was put through in weaving mill shares as well as in other industrials. In the New market also there was a decline in mill shares and a fair amount of business was also put through. It is generally believed that there is a likelihood of a further fall in all shares on account of weak-holders' unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,125, Swadeshi 1930, Shapurji 147/8, Simplex 940, Pearls 657/8, Madhavjees 2,310, Indore Malwa 402/8, Indian Bleeching 227/8, Finlay 440, Fazulbhoys 855, Davids 655, Currimbhoys 425, Crescent 272/8, Colaba 1,360, Century 445, Nagpurs 2,615, Bombay United 867/8, Bombay Dyeing 1,030, Katni Ordy 277/8, Tata Ordy 250, Deferreds 1,100, New deferreds 360, Bombay Steam 295, Tata Hydro 1,165, Alcocks 1,090.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 1,950, Simplex 950, Shapurji 150, Pearls 655, Nagpurs 2,635, New Greats 310, Madhavjees 2,325, Kohinoor 1,030, Indore Malwa 400, Indian Bleaching 230, Finlay 460, Davids 650, Crescents 267/8 Century 450, Alcocks 1,100, Bombay Tram 365, and Bombay Burma 1,060.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Jute mill shares showed some slight improvement with a better inquiry and a steadier tone in market, and although business was not on an extensive scale there was no further drop in rates. Coal shares were neglected finding very few buyers, while there was less doing in industrials and miscellaneous securities. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Bhatdee 13-4; Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-8, 16-12; Deoli 35, 35-8; Govindpur 20-12; Jainty West 9-8, 9-12; Jumoni 11; Kalapahari 18-4, 18-8 s.l.; Kasta 2-6, 2-10 p; Kinuri 11, 11-4; Phularitand 10 to 10-14; South Govindpur 9-4; Western 22-4, 22-8.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 125 to 131, 129; Budge-Budge ord 440 to 450; Clive ord 184-8 to 190, 188; Dalhousie ord 435; Fort William ord 238 to 255; Gondalpara ord 790, 795 s.l.; Howrah ord 368, 370; Kamarhatty ord 400 to 401; Lawrence ord 410, 413; Lansdown ord 255, 258, 259-8, 261; Naihati pref 115, 116; New Central ord 517, 520; Northbrook ord 40-8 to 41.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour ord 243; Bengal Timber Trading ord 301, 303; Bengal Brass 16-4, 16-8 p; Calcutta City Flour 18-8 to 18-12, 17-4; Carew and Co. 124, 123-8; Great India Phosphate 24 p; Ganges Rope 451; Howrah Oil 70; Kedah Rubber 4.30; James Glendye 16-8 to 17; Sunget Patanie Rubber 0.70 p; Steel Products 4.4-8 p; Titaghur Paper ord 274, 275-8; Cawnpur Paper Mill 250.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-12 to Rs. 69-14.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	767-4
Total up to date	24,30,922-8

Her Majesty the Queen has sent four presents to the executive committee of "Our Day." Rangoon to be disposed of to the best advantage for the benefit of "Our Day," fund. Three of them are a gilt ash tray, a silver mounted smelling salts bottle and a gold pendant representing St. George and the Dragon. The presents will be distributed one to Rangoon and one to Mandalay and one to Moulmein and one to Prome.

DENTAL NOTICE.

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE
KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.
CONSULT

DR. CARR. D.D.S.,
DENTAL OFFICE
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

"We do not for one moment wish to discountenance Self-Government for India as a national ideal. It is a perfectly legitimate agitation and has the warm sympathy of all moderate men."

—LORD HARDINGE.

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

HOME RULE or Self-Government for India is no longer a question of speculative politics but has come within the domain of necessary legislation. British merits as well as bureaucratic defects and the growing nationality in India have had their share in forcing upon Indians and on the British Democracy the conviction that nothing can be set right without a substantial and radical change in the principles of Indian Government. This conviction has been arrived at in the course of several years not by a few individuals here and there, not by men unknown to British reputation or unhonoured by the bureaucracy but in one array all India, Moslem and Hindu, Royalty and commonalty and the best mind of England entitled to speak on behalf of India make a united appeal for Home Rule or Self-Government subject to the Suzerainty of Great Britain as will be evident from the collection of the speeches, writings and declarations of the following men of mark in the political world brought together in this volume. The unquestionable conclusion that emerges out of the pronouncements thus made by such competent authorities points alike to the justice and expediency, nay, the inevitable necessity of granting Home Rule to the Indian people without further lapse of time. The publication will be of utmost interest to every student of Indian politics.

CONTENTS.

Dadabhai Naoroji.
Babu Surendranath Banerjea.
The Bishop of Madras.
Mrs. Annie Besant.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
L. A. Govindaragava Aiyar.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
Hon. R. N. Mudholkar.
Hon. Pundit Jagat Narain.
Babu Ambikacharan Muzamdar.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
Hon. Mazar-ul-Haque.
Sir Dinshaw Petit.
Babu Bepin Chandra Pal.
Mr. Joseph Baptista.
Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru.
Hon. B. N. Sarma.
Mr. Jehangir Petit.
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Hon. Nabiulla.
Hon. M. A. Jinnah.
Hon. Abdul Rasul.
Sir Rabindranath Tagore.
The Maharaja of Alwar.
The Maharaja of Bikanir.
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
Mr. Syed Wazir Hasan.
Lala Lajput Rai
Mr. Syed Hasan Imam.
Sir Krishna Gupta.
Sir S. P. Sinha.
Hon. Rajah of Mahmudabad.
Mr. Mahomed Ali.
Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan.
Sheik Mushir Hussain Kidwani.
Mr. J. S. Cotton.
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Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E.
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, M. P.
Mr. Sidney Webb.
Mr. Herbert Burrows.
Mr. S. H. Swinny.
H. E. Lord Chelmsford.
Justice Abdur Rahim.
Sir William Wedderburn.
Babu Arabinda Ghose.
Mr. V. P. Madhava Row.
Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.
H. E. Lord Hardinge.
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th Vad of Kartik, 1974.
Mahomedan: 20th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 27th of Khordad, 1287.
Jewish: 21st of Kislev, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye's public lecture on "Proportional Representation," Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency v. Parsis, First Day.
Bombay Natural History Society Meeting of members and their friends at 6, Apollo Street at 6 p.m.
Last Day of food Exhibition and Funny Fair.
Entertainment by pupils of Cathedral High School in aid of "Our Day" fund, Excelsior Theatre, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 7.

Quadrangular Cricket: Presidency vs. Parsis, Second Day.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Iron Claw" Serial at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Palace of Varieties—10 p.m., Show at the Edwardes Theatre.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 21

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

HOLROYD-DOVETON.—The birth of twins, boys, on the 3rd December, 1917, in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, at 9-15 a.m. (English and other papers please copy).

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street, at 6 p.m., when a paper will be read "Across the Indian Desert," by Rev. E. Blatter, S. J. and Prof. F. Hallberg.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th instant.

INDIAN STUDENTS' GUILD.

The 2nd public lecture will be delivered on Sunday, 9th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Dadar English School by Principal N. V. Kolhatkar, upon "Students and Commerce." Seats will be reserved for ladies.

B. M. M. DEBATING UNION.

A meeting of the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Debating Union will be held on Saturday 8th December at 6 p.m., (S.T.), in the Mandal premises when Mr. C. A. Buch, will deliver a lecture on "The discovery of America a thousand years before Columbus discovered it."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, to elect the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. Members of the Reception Committee and the Bombay Delegates of the First Convention are requested to be present.

BAND AT THE P V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 this evening.

FREE CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League Sanscrit Class from Tuesday from 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. and Mathematics Class from Wednesday, from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. for Matric students will be held and Bengali, Gujerati, and Hindi classes will be opened very shortly in City Free Night High School, Tribuwan Terraces, opposite Imperial Cinema. Those wishing to attend regularly should duly apply within a week.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The National Union of Teachers Commercial Examinations will commence in Bombay at the Hall of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce on the 9th of April 1918 and will end on the 25th of the same month. Applications for admission with the proper fees must reach the Principal, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce (opposite Charni Road Railway Station Queen's Road, Bombay) on or before the 14th of December 1917.

OUR DAY MEETING.

ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 12 noon, Wednesday, 5th December 1917.

(To be run on Wednesday, 12th Dec. 1917.)

THE OUR DAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. J Stewarts' b e g Anthracite 4 years.
Mr. Gold's b e g Joyous Gard 5 years.
Mr. K Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut 6 years.
Mr. R R S's bl e g Black Kite, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Cyanite 4 years.
Mr. M Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator 5 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e h Dorian 5 years
Mr. J L Ainsworth's ch e m Vanity Box, aged.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e h All Silk 3 years.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Wavelets' Dupe, 6 years.
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Brave Simon, 3 years
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e h Dolphinton 4 years.

THE LADY CHELMSFORD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Mr. R Macalister's b e m Pink Flannel, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, 6 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose 3 years.
Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful, 3 years.
Mr. Frank's ch e g Richard, 5 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina aged.
Mr. R R S's b e h Dunskey 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's ch e m Dyna, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Decorum 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Second Venture, 5 years.
Mr. A Hoyt's br ch g Discarded 5 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's b e g Hoppner, aged.
Mr. J. Murphy's b e g Dollet, 5 years.
Mr. J. Merven and Captain Bouvet's b e m Monsme, 3 years.
Mr. Pitt's b e g Servian 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Cauldron, 4 years.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Motor Wrap 4 years.

THE MAUDE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ga h Brimo aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Ajax, 6 years.
Mr. Hassan Kathoon's b a h Tasmania, 3 years
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Makbul aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's g a h St. Leger, 5 years.
Mr. A Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Armitlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.
Messrs. A K Essa and Mubarak's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0 aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Pacific 5 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Holmes' ch a h Tawakul 14-0 aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.
Mr. Noble's g a h Hudban, aged.
Mr. J K Irani's g a h Excelsior, aged.
Mr. A Nanjee's g a h Full House aged.
Mr. Hammond's g a h Devildom, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Garland, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Resold, 13-1½ 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Royal Court, 6 years
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck 13-3, aged.
Mr. Yussuf Haroon's g a h Raven, 4 years.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora, 14-0, 5 years.
Major Sir G. Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow, aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's g a h Kaiumers, 6 years.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, aged.
Mr. Mowland Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Shapely 3 years.
Messrs. S R A Wahab and Yussuf Sheriff's g a h Balloon, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Mahomed's g a h Cox 4 years.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 4 years.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2¾ 6 years
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassau, 6 years.
Mr. Tawfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. A R Dakeel's ch a h Equator 14-0, aged.
Messrs. A R Dakeel and D. S. Mehta's g a h Shabash, 13-3¾ 3 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 6 years.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Panama, aged.
Messrs. Kasim Husain and A. A. Husain's b a h The Ally 13-3½ aged.
Mr. Arnold's b a h Salim 13-3, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Mohsel, aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Hamid Pasha, 6 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sunflower 3 years.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Ikbal 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory 6 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2¾ aged.

THE LADY WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's bl ch g Black Stone, (late Black Boy) 6 years.
Mr. J Stewart's b ch b Kestrel II 5 years.
Mr. Frank's br e m Bellicose 3 years.
Mr. Frank's ch e g Richard, 5 years.
Mr. Frank's br e g Rueful 3 years.
Mr. T. Gordhandass' b e m Madrina aged.
Mr. R R S's b e h Dunskey 4 years.
Messrs. J K Irani and George's b e g Lupinus 3 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and N. Begmahomed's b e g Airman, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b aus g Second Venture, 5 years.
Major Sir G Beaumont's b e m Drill Mistress 6 years.
Lieut-Col. Cairnes and Captain Sanford's b e m Kit Grey Leg aged.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's br e m Lucky Queen 3 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Hunyadi, 4 years.
Mr. S A Wahed's b e g Saunterer, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculass' b ch g R. G. aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 4 years.

THE RAMADIE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs on round course.

Messrs. Heath and Ahmed Hazamey's g a h Investment 14-0.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Outfit 13-3½.
Mr. J Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½.
Mr. T. Harrison's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Messrs. A S Oomer and H. Kadum's ch a h Second String 13-3½.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Mubarak's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3½.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Yussufbhai Moosa's g a h Chatham 13-3½.
Mr. Downes' b a g Attention 13-3¾ .
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Charing Cross 14-0.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's roan a h Dwarf, 13-2½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's Baronet 14-0.
Mr. George's g a h Bhookhri, 13-3½.
Mr. A Nanjee's g a h Royal Taj 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass ch a h Garland 14-0.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Resold 13-1½.
Mr. Hoyt's g a h Aladdin 13-1½.
Mr. H K Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Mr. S N Mahomed's b a h Najdi 13-3½.
Mr. A F Brigstocks' g a h Subeh Pasha 13-3.
Mr. Toogoode's ch a h Stealaway 13-2½.
Mr. Sayeed Daya's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Kingsway, 13-2½.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Britannia 14-0.
Mr. Yussuf Haroon's g a h Paradise 13-2½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice 13-2½.
Messrs. A K Dakayel and E. Ghumla's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's g a h Equal 13-3½.
Mr. A. R Dakeel's ch a h Equator, 14-0.
Mr. Erach Jeejeebhoy's bl a h Young Majub 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah 14-0.
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Legislator 14-0.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Port Arthur 14-0.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's ch a h Warminster 13-3½.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Bhayram, 13-3½.
Mr. Yussuff Sheriff's ch a h Abdul Karim, 13-3½.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Ruby Fish 13-2.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Full Moon, 13-3.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Radium, 13-1½.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's b a h Varlet, 13-2.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h The Knut 14-0.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Munsoor's ch a h Canada, 13-3.
Mr. Haji Fatah Khaderi's ch a h Gold Metal 14-0.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT.

VALIDITY OF AN INFORMER'S STORY.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

Mussa Mohamed, vs. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the First Class Magistrate at Broach.

The applicant was convicted under clause (f) of section 19 of the Arms Act in that he had in his possession two revolver cartridges without a license, and was sentenced to one month's regorous imprisonment.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of Justice Heaton:—

There was no appeal against the conviction because there could be no appeal, the convicting magistrate being a First Class Magistrate. Therefore the only hope of redress, if there has been a miscarriage of justice, lies in the applicant coming to us and asking us to exercise our revisional jurisdiction. In this case my opinion is that we ought to exercise that jurisdiction in favour of this applicant and I think so not because of any legal defect in the case or of any mistake of law. It has been argued that there are legal defects, but I express no opinion on the argument. I think we ought to set aside this conviction because a broad view of the circumstances of the case seems to me to show that the case is clouded with suspicion.

STORY OF THE INFORMER.

What happened was that a man, of course an enemy of the accused, went to a certain police officer and told that police officer that the accused had a revolver and cartridges and that it was his habit, since he went to Broach, to take the revolver and the cartridges with him. Moreover, the informer told this police officer that the applicant was going to Broach on the 14th of July. That was the following day. This is precisely the kind of information which an enemy may give in order that he may get some one else into trouble. And it is an information for which the informer cannot easily be brought to book. It turns out to be mistaken, he can always say, "Oh, well I believed it to be true." In short, it is an information of a character, which should usually excite some degree of suspicion against the giver of the information. It may be true, but there is also a very clear probability that it may turn out not to be true. Moreover, in this instance the information was not given to a police officer who was doing active executive work. It was not given to the police officer to whom such information would be normally given. It was a given to man who, it is true, occupied the rank of Sub Inspector but who was doing clerical work in the police office. He informed the executive Sub Inspector, he says but that officer was otherwise occupied and so this clerical police officer went off with his informant and they met the present applicant on the road to Broach. So much is undisputed. And it is also undisputed that thereafter when a final search came to be made two revolver cartridges were found in the applicant's coat pocket. Now this formal search took place some time after the police officer had met the applicant and stopped him on the road. The evidence is very obscure as to what happened during the interval. The magistrate who tried the case did realise that the way in which the information was given and the nature of the information was such as to require caution in dealing with the evidence. Nevertheless he believed the evidence. We know from experience that an enemy who will give information of this kind against a person will also, if opportunity offers, do things, such as for instance, placing cartridges in an incriminating position, which will make it appear that the information which he has given is true. And in the obscurity which the evidence leaves about what happened between the first meeting between the police and the applicant and the formal search, I am not prepared to say that there is not a distinct possibility that these cartridges were placed in the applicant's pocket through the instrumentality of the informer. The informer was there. It was his tonga in which the police officer drove and in which he was seated when they met the applicant. I have said that there is a distinct possibility of the cartridges having been placed in the man's pocket, maliciously, and I think that this possibility deserves some particular consideration, because the story for the prosecution that this applicant was found with two cartridges in his pocket is a story that does not in itself attract credence. Why should the man have two revolver cartridges in his pocket? If he had a revolver which he was in the habit of using, there would be nothing remarkable in such a circumstance even though the revolver also were not found on his person. But we have no reason to suppose, there is certainly nothing in the evidence or in the circumstances of the case to suggest, that the accused was in the habit of using a revolver.

EVIDENCE ANALYSED.

We have therefore these three circumstances: Frst, the genesis of this accusations is precisely of the type to which we are accustomed when the accusation is prompted by malice and is untrue. Then we have the distinct possibility (for these things undoubtedly can happen and do happen) that the cartridges may have been maliciously placed in the man's pocket; and thirdly we have the circumstance that the facts alleged by the prosecution, the possession of these two cartridges by the applicant, is a matter which does not appear to be very credible unless we assume something which there is no good ground for assuming. It may be said that such a conclusion can only be arrived at if we entirely disbelieve the evidence of the police officer as to what happened when he met and accosted the applicant. It seems to me, however, that in acting as he did, this policeman showed a good deal of credulity. He seems very readily acceeded to the enticements of a man whose information ought certainly to have been received with considerable caution, and by so doing he placed himself under the influence of this informer. I have no difficulty in supposing that he may have been duped and that the cartridges may have been placed in this man's pocket in such a way that the police officer himself was not aware of it. The combination of circumstances therefore, is not such as to compel one to suppose that the police officer has deliberately deposed to what is untrue, even though they raise in one's mind a very substantial doubt of the truth of the facts alleged against the applicant.

I think, therefore, that the conviction should be set aside and that the applicant should be acquitted."

Mr. B. G. Kher appeared for the applicant. The Government Pleader represented the crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

36-17—582-16—Ardesir H D & Co. Parashram Keshav Padhaye v Rikabdas Bhugwan, Rustomji & G.
86-17—1257-16—Bhimji & Co, Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v The B B & C I Ry Co. Crawford B & Co.
38-17—631-17 Pandia & Co, Hemraj Jairam v Messrs J A Begbie & Co a firm, Little & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ard H D & Co., Narottamdas Bhau a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm, Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part Heard, 24-11-17.
857-92—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and anr v Casaam Gulam Hoosein, Hiralal & Co. Part Head, 30-11-17, Notice d. 14-9-16.
1254-17—Matu J. M., Bejonji Shapurji Madan v. Rattonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and ors., Payne and Co.
761-17.—Surajmal and Co., Narsey-Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
740-17.—Tyabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.
771-17—Mane H M and Co, Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.
1220-16.—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.
1007-11.—Vachha & Co., Fatimabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji & ors Jehangir & S, Little & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., For Postponement.
9-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.
659-16.—Bhimji & Co. (for a pauper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.
371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulanmal Deamal.
754-17.—Kanga & S, Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.
1266-16—Rustomji & G, Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co
1355-16.—Rustomji & G. Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

It is understood that the All-India Conference of Government Electrical Engineers will be held at Calcutta on 17th January next and will continue for a week. Khan Sahib Mirza Sher Muhammad, Head Draftsman, Railway Boards Office is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

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MR. PATEL'S BILL PASSED.

DEBATE ON STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The work of the Bombay Legislative Council on the third day began auspiciously. It quietly passed the third reading of the Bill for the extension of compulsory education in Municipal areas and the author of the Bill richly deserved the congratulations offered by some of his colleagues on the skill with which he piloted through the Council this first legislative experiment of its kind in the country. The Council then passed on to the consideration of resolutions on matters of general interest.

Mr. Patel's Resolutions.

The first two resolutions stood in the name of the Hon. Mr. Patel, as if to remind the Council that before it dispersed in the ordinary course—that is, if the arbitrary discretion reserved by the Governor-President to call and close the session whenever he chooses did not exist—it had to consider not less than two dozen resolutions by its most indefatigable member. The first of these was to the effect that no officer of Government should stand as a candidate for the office of vice-president of any local board of which any other officers of Government is president. Mr. Curtis expressed sympathy with the object of the resolution and announced that exactly was now the policy of Government. To express his gratitude for this concession. Mr. Patel withdrew his resolution. In his other resolution Mr. Patel asked the Government to undertake legislation so amending the Local Boards Act so as to provide that presidents and vice-presidents of all local boards should be elected non-officials. Lord Willingdon, stated that as the whole question of the reform of the administrative machinery was under consideration, his Government felt it undesirable to commit themselves to any definite policy at present. Mr. Patel pertinently asked whether it was suggested that Local Boards should have no non-official chairmen and further inquired whether the appointment of the special officer, whose report on the whole question of local self-government has long been expected has been discontinued? Lord Willingdon replied that the Special Officer had concluded his report but that Government did not propose to take any action until the situation as regards the political reforms cleared. The importance of Mr. Patel's resolutions did not lie what was stated on them in the Council but in this, that the very fact that at this time of day the elementary reforms they embodied should be proposed threw a lurid light on the extent to which local bodies are in the leading strings of local officialdom.

Mahomedan Education.

The next three resolutions referred to Mahomedan education. Mr. Haroon Jaffer wished the Government to reverse the mistaken policy recently announced abolishing Urdu as a compulsory language for Mahomedan pupils in primary school. He withdrew his resolution, however, on the question, having been given to understand that Government had recognized the wisdom of reconsidering their unfortunate decision. Mr. Jaffer also demanded by another resolution that one-third of free studentships in secondary schools should be reserved for Mahomedan students. His demand was not considered unreasonable, but Mr. Paranjpye rightly protested that, while due encouragement should be given to communities backward in education as the Mahomedans are the dog-in-the-manger policy of the advocates of such communities should not be countenanced. He therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that, when free studentships allocated to Mahomedan students were not all availed of, the advantage should not lapse, but should be extended to suitable students of advanced communities. Mr. Jaffer accepted the amendment. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal said that Government had no objection to accept the amended resolution, but he warned the Mahomedan members that they were not promoting the interests of the students of their community by accepting it, in as much as the benefit under it would practice, be enjoyed by students of advanced communities rather than by Mahomedan students Mr. Jaffer refused to take any, but a broad view of the matter and "thanked the Government for accepting the amended resolution."

Students and Politics.

Mr. Ramji's resolution on students and politics was the subject of a protracted and somewhat warm debate. He moved that the Government circular of June last preventing students from attending public meetings should be revoked and in support of this he made an exhaustive and well-conceived speech which he delivered with considerable feeling. In the course of his arguments he naturally could not avoid reference to self-government and with happy irony was about to quote Lord Pentland for his support. This apparently was too much for Lord Willingdon and Mr. Ramji was promptly called upon to forego the pleasure. Despite this Mr. Ramji made many telling points and he had no difficulty in showing that the circular was calculated to convey an impression that, under the guise of discipline, the authorities wished to discourage students from acquiring a knowledge of the public affairs of their own country. The main point about which he was concerned was that such restriction of this character was unknown of in any civilized country and hence he protested that its existence in this country was an insult to the understanding and notions of self-respect of any free-born citizen. Mr. Pranjpye, who followed him, confessed that Mr. Ramji's speech put him in rather a difficult position and then proceeded to explain his own position. In doing so he was unable to resist the temptation of indulging in a sermon, in the approved pedagogic fashion, and made the sweeping assertion that some political meetings were of a character which it would not be desirable for students to attend. He conceded, however, that this was not true of all political meetings. He was, therefore, of opinion that absolute discretion should be given to Principals of Colleges to determine which meetings students should attend. Feeling that the Council was not prepared to remove the ban against school students, Mr. Bhurgri proposed an amendment to the effect that the part of the Circular preventing college students from attending public meetings and the paragraph dealing with Home Rule meetings, or meetings where Home Rule was advocated, should be revoked. As regards the latter part of his amendment Mr. Bhurgri challenged Government to accept it or to declare boldly that Home Rule meetings were unconstitutional. Sir Dinshaw Petit who followed him seemed at first rather uncertain about his attitude, but later stated that while he wanted the invidious distinction against Home Rule meetings to be removed he was not prepared to accept that "college students should attend political meetings." Mr. Curtis, in characteristic bureaucratic manner, recalled that thirty years ago when he was a student at an English University students were not allowed to attend public meetings. Mr. Bhurgri promptly retorted that so far as his experience of English University life went,—and his experience was more recent,—no such restrictions were in existence. Mr. Covernton endorsed the remarks of Mr. Paranjpye and in the course of a rather incoherent speech delivered himself of some extraordinary *obiter dicta*. One of which was that an ordinary Englishman when he speaks of a student means only a college student and not a secondary school boy. Another was that in England no student until he had taken his M.A. degree was considered an adult. Sir Mahadeo Chaubal followed in somewhat similar strain and was anxious to remove the misunderstanding among Principals of Colleges as regards the restriction of their discretion. Lord Willingdon in explaining the genesis of the Circular took upon himself to assert that he had read some speeches made at Home Rule League meetings—he did not directly refer to these meetings and he was quite sure no parent would like his son to attend metings where such speeches were delivered. What a pity his Excellency did not quote chapter and verse. He also confined himself to the question of the discretion of principals of colleges and went further than Sir Mahadeo Chaubal and asked for guarantees from those principals that would be able to "control," their students properly, before his Government would be prepared to consider some relaxation of the circular.

The entire debate on this resolution such as it was—Messrs. Patel and Belvi were prevented from having their say by a mistake, which was not theirs—was altogether inadequate. Except Mr. Manmohandas, no speaker seemed to go to the root of the whole question.

The gravest fault of the debate was that the most important aspect of the question—namely, that of the rights of students—was not even touched upon by any speaker who followed Mr. Ramji. No satisfactory reply was given to the question why Indian students alone of all students in the civilized world should be subject to such restrictions.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon presiding. The discussion on the third reading of the Bill for the extension of primary education in municipal districts in the Bombay Presidency other than the City of Bombay, was resumed.

The following amendment, which Messrs. E. H. Jaffer, A. F. Pathan, Shaik G. H. Hidayatullah, G. M. Bhurgri, Mahomadbhoy Hajibhoy, Sheriff Devji Kanji, S. K. Barodawalla, the Thakore of Kerawada and K. B. Pirbux, wanted to move, has been disallowed by Government:—

Insert the following sub-clause in clause 18 (*l*) enabling the School Committee to co-opt members and to appoint sub-committees and to delegate powers to such sub-committees.

All the amendments numbering eight were withdrawn without any discussion as many of them were related to the amendments which had already been moved, some being passed and others rejected.

THIRD READING MOVED.

Mr. V. J. Patel then formally moved that the Bill be read a third time.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he had very great pleasure in seconding Mr. Patel's motion for the third reading of this Bill. He congratulated Mr. Patel on the masterly way in which he had put the Bill before the Council and the Select Committee. This was the first Bill of its kind now going to be placed on the Statute Book of this Legislative Council. In the Imperial Legislative Council one or two Bills had been introduced by a private member. This was the first Bill introduced by a private member, which would be passed by a Provincial Legislative Council. He hoped that the Bill would only be the first of a series of important legislative measures pertaining to matters that deeply affect the people of this particular province and he trusted that Government would in similar cases extend the same amount of sympathy as they had extended to this Bill. With these few words Mr. Paranjpye heartily supported the third reading of the Bill.

GOVERNMENT THANKED.

Mr. Bhurgri also congratulated Mr. Patel on the skilful way in which he had piloted the Bill through the Council and expressed his gratitude, as that of one coming from a backward community, to his Excellency the Governor personally and to the members of his Government individually for the sympathy they had extended to this Bill. Mr. Bhurgri supported the third reading of the Bill.

THE PRESIDENT ON PROCEDURE.

His Excellency the Governor said he was ready to carry out what he suggested on the last occasion of their meeting, which was to give every hon. member a chance, in order, of moving his resolution. What he meant was this, that on the paper as it stood, Mr. Patel would move Resolution No. 1 and then he should go on to Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer and so on, giving each hon. member a first opportunity and then he should go back again and begin over again the same way.

OFFICIALS AND LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

Mr. Patel had moved the following resolution in March last:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to rule that no officer of Government shall stand as a candidate for the office of vice-president of any local board of which any other officer of Government is president."

He wanted now to proceed with the voting, when the President informed him that Mr. Curtis would make an explanation which would induce Mr. Patel to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Curtis, explaining the Government's position, said that when the resolution was moved last they were unable to accept the resolution absolutely to the letter. But since then instructions had been given to the Commissioners of the Divisions that as far as possible the Vice-Presidents should be non-officials. He then quoted figures showing that in all divisions of the Presidency as well as in Sindh good progress had been made in this direction. But they could not absolutely prohibit Government officers from acting as Vice-Presidents, as in Talukas, which were very backward, it was difficult to find competent men to act as Vice-Presidents. The objection was only to the appointment of revenue officers, and as school-masters and such other officers could not be objected to, he hoped Mr. Patel would find this arrangement acceptable.

Mr. Patel then formally withdrew the resolution.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Patel then moved:

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to undertake legislation so to amend the Local Boards Act as to provide that presidents and vice-presidents of all local boards in the Presidency proper shall be elected non-officials, with power to the Governor-in-Council to direct, by a notification in the "Government Gazette," that the said provision shall not apply to any local board to which for exceptional reasons, which shall be set forth in the said notification, he shall deem such provision unsuitable."

He was going to speak on the resolution, when H. E. the President said the Government wanted to bring a Bill before the Council but on account of the arrival of certain distinguished gentlemen in India it was no use going ahead with it and to bind the Government to a particular point of view with regard to local self-government. From time to time there had been considerable discussion going on with regard to the future policy of Government in India, and there were some who said that the District Local Boards should be done away with altogether. It was undesirable to take any definite position with regard to this matter until the situation with regard to the future policy had been developed. His Excellency could not say more explicitly. It was, therefore, absolutely impossible for the Government to commit themselves, although they had a great deal of sympathy with the resolution. It was an unnecessary resolution to bring, having regard to the circumstances.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Patel enquired whether the Government were opposed to the appointment of non-officials as presidents and vice-presidents.

H. E. the President said that with regard to Local self-government they were not going to commit themselves to any definite view until the whole situation was further developed.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

TWO RESOLUTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. E. H. Jaffer withdrew the following resolution in view of certain explanations given to him by the Director of Public Instruction

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the experiment of giving instruction to Mahomedan students in primary schools through the medium of Urdu be given a fair and full trial by its being extended for a further period of five years."

Mr. Jaffer also requested postponment of consideration of the following resolution.

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that (1) a second year's course be added to the Urdu Training Class at Ahmedabad with a view to develop it in time into an Urdu Training College; and (2) that the class be removed to Poona with a view to develop it in time into an Urdu Training College."

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Mr. E. H. Jaffer than moved:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that five per cent. or one-third of the free studentships reserved for the advanced and the backward communities in secondary schools be ear-marked for Mahomedan students."

He said that poverty was one of the causes which prevented students' from continuing their education in secondary schools. The cost of living had risen on all hands and many parents were deterred from sending their children to secondary schools when the scale of fees was raised some years ago, the complaint was made that the enhancement would cause a lot of hardship to people of the lower middle class Hardship was bound to be similarly felt by people of the backward classes. The bulk of the Mahomedan population is poor and they could not afford. the fees that they have to pay for the schooling. The claim of the backward classes to concession in the matter of remission of fees had always been recognized by Government and the Educational Department had invariably insisted upon a fixed proportion of free studentships allowed in schools being reserved for the pupils belonging to the backward classes.

MR. PARANJPYE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye in moving the amendment that "5 per cent or 1/3 be reserved for the advance of the backward communities in Government secondary schools be ear-marked for Mahomedan students, provided that any free studentship similarly allocated to any particular class and not availed of for want of suitable applicants may be given to a suitable candidate of any other community" said that he fully sympathised with the contention of the backward classes, whether they be Mahomedans or other backward classes, that they should be considered rather more favourably than the more advanced classes, so far as giving them opportunities of advancement was concerned.

A DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POLICY.

He, however, strongly protested against making any appointment where a definite acquisition of knowledge or a definite condition of character, etc, was required. In such cases be no schoolarships should be reserved for any special class or community. He said that as far as the institutions with which he was connected were concerned, he had always considered the claims of Mahomedans or other backward classes a little more favourably than those of the more advanced classes. He strongly differed from certain ultra-extreme advocates of the backward classes, who preached a dog-in-the-manger policy. These advocates said that a certain number of freeships should be reserved for them and that even if they were not availed of by these backward classes, they should not be given to the advanced classes. He was against such a policy.

Mr. Hidayatalleh, in supporting Mr. Paranjpye's amendment, said it was a very reasonable one and ought to be wholeheartedly supported by the Council.

Mr. Patel said that Mr. Jaffer could

(Continued on page 10.)

NATIONAL CONGRESS 1918.

PROPOSED INVITATION TO DELHI.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Following upon the recent formation of the Delhi Congress Committee, a strong movement has been set on foot here, supported by most of the leading Hindus and Moslems, to invite the Indian, National Congress to hold the next year's session in Delhi. A formal invitation, it is expected will be communicated to the All-India committee during next few days.

Simultaneously with this the local Moslem League propose inviting next year's session of the All-India Moslem League to meet in Delhi.

These movements are the symptoms, among others, of the notable quickening of political consciousness in the province of Delhi which had remained in a state of torpor ever since the constitution of the Chief Commissionership.

EDITOR ARRESTED.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT AGAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

Baba Shimbunath Chopra, Editor of "Al Hind," has been arrested to-day under the Defence of India Act for alleged publication of false news.

G. I. P. RIOTS CASE.

HIGH COURT RELEASES ACCUSED ON BAIL.

Against the judgment of Mr. Athavle delivered on 24th Nov. 1917, an application for reversion on behalf of the accused 2 to 11 was presented by the Hon. Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Rustomji, and Ginwala the accuseds' solicitors at 3-30 p.m. yesterday before the Hon. Justices Heaton and Shah. Their Lordships were pleased to admit it and on the request of the counsel they also passed an order for the release of the accused Nos. 2 to 5 and Nos. 8 to 10 on bail on same terms as in the lower court.

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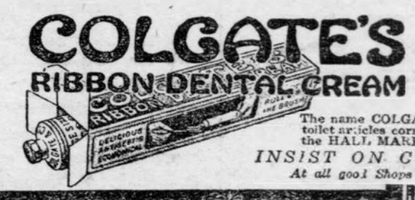

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 6, 1917.

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

We are glad that the first Convention of the Bombay Students' Federation has been an unqualified success, the more so since the adverse influences which opposed its popular inception and endeavoured to "scotch" it at the eleventh hour, have met with the failure they eminently deserved. Mr. Arundale, in his concluding speech, noticed how college principals, with the exception of Dr. Mann, were conspicuously absent during the sessions. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and no doubt some of our principals avoided the Convention with the virtuous consciousness that a man once interned must presumably be twice damned. The boycott of the Convention which they, by example and precept, attempted was happily ineffective, and the Students' Federation has been firmly established as the nucleus of a useful organisation throughout the Presidency.

The topics of knowledge in which students may, with benefit, take a positive interest, have been in India a matter of chronic controversy and ill-balanced judgment, particularly with professed educationists themselves, The conduct of higher education in the country is practically in the hands of men who are not Indians, and they seem to exhibit a peculiar, if natural, zest in discovering, what in the words of the Government of India, should be "the line of action to be followed with the object of protecting higher education from the dangers by which it is threatened by a tendency of both teachers and students to associate themselves with political movements." The necessary task of preparing the "Index Expurgatorius" of specific courses of conduct for all concerned has been, according to the whim of the moment, rotating among professors, principals, directors and governors, both in and out of their councils. The arbitrary fashion in which individuals lay down the law regarding matters of public interest indicates the spirit of indecision and uneasy distrust which destroys the happy relations which should prevail in colleges. We have no doubt, for instance, that there are professors who inwardly may question the legitinacy of some of the resolutions of the Convention. The students have declared that the Civil Service examinations should be held only in India and that home-made products should be patronised even at a sacrifice. Professors should cease to be unpleasantly astonished by things of this kind. Bred up in the atmosphere of authority and habits of departmental absolutism, they must, for their own sakes, do violence to pet beliefs and recognise that there is a new spirit which has come to stay. They may please themselves by speculating how such a thing has come to pass, but they cannot scoff or argue it out of existence. The bedrock fact has to be faced that a rich, patriotic impulse is animating the country and students are led to wonder if there is not a more intimate connection between the spheres of education and of citizenship. The student himself feels at first nothing more than the glorious impulse to serve the cause of his country, but this inchoate attraction is not something too inherently evil to be successfully formed and matured. It is a problem which the educationist should be able to tackle. To a professor, who is really sympathetic and enterprising, the situation should be one rich in the possibilities for civic training. We have no patience with the wiseacres who, during educational conferences say, that what the new situation requires of professors is "tact." It is not such a shallow affair that additional pleasantry would help to solve it; what is required is an absolute conversion of the spirit and a fresh identification of interests; and, above all, the insight to know that the new awakening is a stirring and accomplished fact, which one cannot, by denial or petulance, escape.

An ounce of sympathy is worth a ton of circulars. The little sympathy that exists resembles that of the bureaucrat who loves the people too much and trusts them too little. No wonder, speeches are delivered to explain circulars and circulars are issued to explain speeches. To an honest professor it is no easy task to learn from circulars where his job ends and that of the policeman begins. Even the drill-sergeant type of professor, (who believes that the one duty for students was pronounced when the poet said "To enjoy is to obey,") is embarassed by the laws of discipline and the interpretations thereof. A liberal appreciation of the patriotic wave that is sweeping over the country would have been easier for the educationists who helped India in the first generation after the establishment of our Universities. It is not the fallacy of exaggerating the merits of the past which makes one believe that the British workers who stimulated the thought of the period had a truer conception of the liberal influence of education on citizenship in India. The present-day professors are more pedagogic than educationist, just as the present-day officials are more bureaucrat than statesman, and the modern missionaries in India, more parsons than ministers. The atmosphere is pregnant with change and the transition stimulates the patriotism and political curiosity of the college student intensely. How that curiosity is to be met is a problem for teachers and professors to attempt to solve in a spirit of helpfulness rathar than repression. A species of political education must be possible to the college student, and if there is insufficient opportunity or the wrong kind of teaching within the college, he will find it elsewhere. The tendency cannot be whipped out of them. The Indian student is bound to take an increasing interest in the fortunes of his country. His teachers must change with the times and find the new angle of vision a reality and not a verbal sham. "Love India first," said Mr. Arundale. Till our principals and professors can say as much without fear or faltering, the difficulties about students will only increase.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

It is time the attention of the authorities were drawn to the state of affairs in the Bombay Court of Small Causes. This Court was established for the speedy disposal of suits and for enabling parties to recover their claims by a cheap and speedy method. For that purpose the Court is given very limited jurisdiction and matters such as trusts, mortgages, libel, specific performance, inheritance &c. which take up much time of a court are kept outside the jurisdiction of this court. Lately there has been an agitation for the extension of the jurisdiction of this court in all directions. It is regrettable to state that while of late the work in the High Court has been disposed of more speedily than in the past the work in the Small Causes Court in suits over Rs. 1,000 has been considerably delayed. It is stated that some of the suits on the board of the Chief Judge, when Mr. Kemp left it in May, 1916, were not disposed of till very recently and possibly some are still pending. Such a state of affairs was never known in the past. Important contested long causes filed in the High Court in June, July and August last have been disposed of there and parties have of late shewn an inclination to resort more to the High Court in suits in which jurisdiction has been given to the Court of Small Causes, on account of the great delay in the disposal of suits over Rs. 1,000 in the latter Court. One of the elements necessary to enable the Court to dispose of its work speedily is that the relations of the Bench with the Bar should be cordial. Unfortunately in this respect the relations of the present Chief Judge of the Court with its Bar are anything but cordial. The Bar contains some very senior and able pleaders who have during the last 20 to 25 years established their reputation and won the respect of the litigant public and of such Judges as Messrs. Chitty, Patel, Kemp and Donald. In those days one never heard of the breezes that occur now between the Bar and the Bench and of the scant courtesy shewn from the Bench to some of the pleaders who have been in extensive practice in the Court for the last 25 to 30 years. Even worse, is the fact, as we are informed, that the relations of the Chief Judge with his colleagues on the Bench are not always all they might be. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find that, though a large number of suits on the board of the Chief Judge have been disposed of by the other judges in addition to their usual work, and a good number more have been disposed of by referring them to special commissioners, there has been considerable arrears of work in suits exclusively triable by the Chief Judge. Government ought by now to realise the mistake they committed in appointing to the very responsible position of Chief Judge one, who whatever his merits in other respects, was without any practice at the Bar and otherwise unsuitable for this highly responsible post. It is not necessary to recall to the mind of the public the extraordinary circumstances under which Mr. Chitre was appointed to the Chief Judgeship, being promoted from the Acting Fifth Judgeship over the heads of all his seniors. Now that the necessary amendment to the Presidency Small Causes Court Act has been passed by the Imperial Council enabling Government to appoint Vakils to the post of Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, there is no reason why one of the permanent and experienced judges should not be appointed to act as Chief Judge.

Notes of the Day.

Advice to Non-Brahmins.

Mr. Eardley Norton recently had some very sensible things to say to the non-Brahmana Conference at Tinnevelly. He admonished the non-Brahmins for their anti-Indian activities and told them that they had themselves to thank for their backwardness. Unlike some of his countrymen, who are busy sowing the seeds of caste and communal difficulties in this country, he advised his audience to show a united front in their demands to Government. He was of opinion, and it is the view of all sober people, that if they wanted communal and separate representation they might have it; but they could not therefore wish to impede advance and progress throughout the country. Mr. Norton also observed that "there was no step towards responsible Government that did not in some measure place the executive under the legislature"—an observation which the Anglo-Indian Federationists might well digest. As regards, however, his assumption that Congress Leaders knew that the Congress scheme would not be fully granted, it is only necessary to point out that for a long time he has not been in close touch with these leaders and is not therefore in a position to know their views on this matter.

The All-India Women's Deputation.

It is in the fitness of things that an All-India Women's deputation should make representations to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in connection with the constitutional changes in the Government of India that are now on the anvil. In many matters affecting the progress of women, Government has been hampered, as Lord Chelmsford told the Indian Ladies' deputation in March last, by the lack of an authoritative expression of opinion by Indian women themselves. It is a great sign of the times that Indian women have come forward more and more to claim their rightful place in the Indian body politic. The All-India deputation which will shortly wait on the Secretary of State in Madras, should be of great value in assisting him to understand the true bearing of the political status of women on any constitutional changes that may take place in this country. The deputation, so far as is known, consists of several well-known ladies who have taken a special interest in the past in the progress of their sisters and it is a thoroughly representative body of ladies drawn from all parts of the country.

A Committee of Mismanagement.

Our sympathies go out to the citizens of Hyderabad (Sind), on whom has been inflicted a Committee of (mis)Management. One was given to suppose at the time when the Municipality was appointed that the Committee would inaugurate the millenium in local self-governent in Hyderabad. But, although two years have elapsed since this infliction, the people of Hyderabad do not appear to be any better off. On the other hand, the numerous complaints which we have received, point unmistakeably to the fact that the Committee has managed the civic affairs of the town so as to earn, not the blessings, but the curses of the population. In a memorial which the citizens of that unfortunate town have recently submitted to H. E. Lord Willington, categorical charges are made against the Committee, not only of certain acts of omission but also of acts of commission. The Committee, in the profundity of its wisdom, first set itself to the task of undoing what good work the superseded Municipality had done and then failed to carry out the most elementary duties connected with the municipal well-being of the place.

Acts of Commission and Omission.

As the memorialists point, "the health of the town has deteriorated, infant mortality has largely increased and zymotic diseases be one widely prevalent owing to the neglect of sanitation by the Committee of Management. . . . The City Improvement Scheme, which the superseded Municipality had devised, gradually to widen and straighten the narrow crooked lanes of the City, to eliminate its slums by opening out close and congested localities by the acquisition of private houses, has been almost entirely abandoned by the Committee of Management and the money spent by the former Municipality, aggregating about four lakhs on its City Improvement Scheme, practically wasted." We have no intention of multiplying here the charges which have been levelled against the Committee, but we must protest against the negligence of the local Government to pay adequate heed to the grave complaints of the public. The high-handed action of the Government in superseding the Municipality has been condemned over and over again by every responsible public body. Two sessions of the Provincial Conference have within two years urged most emphatically the reinstatement of the Municipality. It would be very unfortunate, indeed, if, after the recent professions of solicitude for the development of local self-government in the Presidency, the representation of the people concerned should still go unheeded.

Hunger-Strikes.

The hunger-strike is not a novelty in India. It is an ancient form of protest against political injustice or social wrong in its acutest form, and is reputed to have been resorted to in several cases. Only recently, the orthodox section of Calcutta's community resorted to it as a protest against the aduteration of ghee with impure ingredients, such as animal fat. They went to the ghats of the Ganges, there offered sacrifice to the gods and refused to touch food until they were assured that the dealers would not be countenanced in their "impious" practice. The Mahajan of the community levied fines from the offenders, and instead of the matter ending there as usual, the Bengal Government seriously took up the question of amending the Municipal Aot to prevent the adulteration of ghee.

As a Political Weapon.

As a political weapon, the hunger-strike has been practised with great success in Great Britain and Ireland. The suffragettes used it with great effect, and the Irish Sinn Feiners have lately resorted to it to obtain preferential treatment for themselves at the Mountjoy Prison, Dublin. It is now reported from Calcutta that a number of prisoners confined at the Alipore jail under Bengal Regulation III. of 1818, have started a hunger-strike "by way of protest against their detention." According to the Associated Press telegram, the detenus have no ground for complaint regarding their treatment by the prison authorities or in respect of food and clothing. The telegram does not state how the authorities themselves have received the news. In modern times, this is the first occasion on which it has been resorted to by political prisoners as a protest against their incarceration in the prisons. Whether the detenus were inspired by the example of their Marwari brethren or by the success of the Sinn Fein protestants, it is difficult to say. In the case of the Sinn Feiners, however, when the matter had assumed a serious turn, it led to the betterment of their condition. They were segregated from the common prisoners and allowed certain privileges.

The Cricket Tournament.

Cricket lovers in Bombay have had their fill of interest during the three days of the first match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, in which the Hindus have beaten the Mahomedans by five wickets. The match lasted until within fifteen minutes of the time-limit and up to the very end play was full of interest, though the certainty of a Hindu victory existed for some time prior to the moment at which Shivram scored the winning stroke of the game by putting Saleh Mahomed Khan finely to the boundary. The early stages of the game were equally interesting the Mahomedans just beating the first innings score of the Hindus by seven runs. Yesterday, however, the Mahomedans made a disappointing show at the wickets, leaving their opponents only 148 runs to get in 170 minutes, not an easy task but less difficult than that which the Mahomedans ought to have set them.

A Brilliant Finish.

The Hindu batsmen played a brilliant forcing game and 45 minutes before closing time they were eight wickets in hand with 45 minutes to play and only 15 runs to make. It is a splendid tribute to the sporting spirit of the Mahomedan XI. that they played up to the fullest extent of their capacity and spirit in the face of such an adverse situation. Instances of careless and ragged fielding, which had been somewhat conspicuous, ceased and bowlers and batsmen laid themselves out to avert defeat or, at any rate, to lessen the measure of their reverse, with the result that another three wickets were bagged from the brilliant bowling of Khan Mahomed Khan, who yielded nothing to the discouraging situation. To have saved the match would have been to achieve almost a miracle, but in congratulating the Hindu XI. on a fine and well-earned victory, it would be doing less than justice not to recognise the splendid spirit in which their opponents resisted defeat to the end. We have seen few such instances of a team playing so finely up to the mark with defeat staring them in the face.

The Late Mr. Merwanji Cowasji.

We much regret to notice the death at the age of 72 of a respected leader of the Indian communities in Burma. The Hon. Mr. Merwanji Cowasji died in Rangoon on Tuesday. The deceased was highly respected not only by the Parsi community of which he was the acknowledged head, but by all denominations of the various Indian communities residing in Burma and especially in Rangoon. While staunchly orthodox as regards the communal interests of his community, the late leader espoused the cause of Indians with ability and general success in the Rangoon Municipality and the Legislative Council where his loss as a champion of Indian interests will be keenly felt. Mr. Cowasji had been ailing for several months and he bore up against severe physical discomforts with uncommon fortitude which characterised all his actions in an honoured public life of over twenty-five years. He was a First Class Honorary Magistrate for over twenty years and took an active part in the Rangoon Municipality for a period of twenty-five years. He was a member of the Education Syndicate of Burma and attended as a Government nominee the Sanitary Conference held at Allahabad. He was the recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in the year 1905.

Sacrifice for Principle.

Of Mr. Merwanji's three sons the eldest Mr. Nanabhai, Barrister-at-Law, has the largest civil practice in Burma. His second son is continuing his father's business and his youngest son, Dr. Cowasji, was one of the first to be selected for active service in Mesopotamia. The late Mr. Cowasji followed in Burma to a large measure the course laid down by Sir Pheroshaw Mehta in India and his broad outlook on Indian problems in general made him sometimes subordinate the smaller interests of his own community to the commonweal of Indians at large. Like all public men of moral worth, Mr. Cowasji displayed indomitable courage in all his undertakings, and his passionate devotion to a righteous cause brought him in conflict with some of his next of kin. It will always redound to the credit of his memory that the lamented leader was prepared to sacrifice ties of relationship to noble principles. It may safely be affirmed without conventional overstatement that the void created by the death of this orthodox Parsi and most progressive Indian in Burma will remain unfilled till another Indian arises who combines foresight, tact, calm judgment, and above all dauntless courage, not only in voicing but in actively championing the cause of righteousness.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency presided at the Meeting of the Legislative Council to-day. Her Excellency was also present.

Her Excellency lunched with the President and Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana Club and his Excellency visited the cricket match later in the afternoon.

Her Excellency presided at the opening Meeting of the Association of Medical Women this afternoon and afterwards paid a final visit to the Exhibition which closes to-day.

Mr. L. J. Mountford and Major Gannon have arrived at Government House.

The Viceroy and the Secretary of State granted interviews yesterday to Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Hon. Fazlul Huq, Hon. Abdul Kaseem, Hon. Amirur Rahman, Mr. Abdul Latif Ahmed, Mr. Rahaman, Dr. A. Suhruwardy, Nawab Surajal Islam, Mr. W. C. Madge and Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

The second match of the Quad[rangular] Cricket Tournament commences to[-day] a.m., when the Presidency meet t[he]

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S PRODIGIOUS PREPARATIONS.

DEVASTATING EFFECT OF BRITISH FIELD-BATTERIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Dec. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires:—The Germans made prodigious preparations for yesterday's efforts, bringing many trainloads of troops from the eastern front. The weather was throughout perfect, enabling our gunners and riflemen to make the best possible marksmanship. It may be computed that no fewer than twelve divisions were thrown into the attack, coming on in endless waves across the rolling country.

Our advantageously posted field-batteries caught the Germans at short ranges with devastating effect. Yet, at one time the sheer weight of numbers carried them through our line south of Marcoing, but splendidly spirited counter-attacks sent them reeling back. Again and again we either beat the Germans back after awaiting a clash in our own lines or advanced to meet them in an hand-to-hand conflict.

MAGNIFICENT SERVICE BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

The airmen did magnificently. They spotted a large concentration of German guns and directly contributed to the destruction of many. Whether the Germans renew their colossally costly attempt remains to be seen. Personally, I do not believe the rumour that they have massed cavalry ready to break through. We still retain the country north of Lavacquerie, which considerably minimises any tactical advantage the Germans may have gained from the re-occupation of the ruins of the village.

BRITISH READY TO DEAL WITH FURTHER ATTEMPTS.

Most methodical activity prevails in the rear of our battlefront, where the exceptional dryness of roads is facilitating transport and other operations. I think it can safely be said that we are quite ready to deal with any further projects the enemy has in mind.

ENEMY CONCENTRATIONS BROKEN UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Dec. 5.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—Our artillery broke up concentrations east of Gouzeaucourt and in the neighbourhood of Moeuvres before the attack could develop.

The enemy's artillery has been active in the neighbourhood of Lavacquerie.

There has been considerable hostile artillery activity north of Armentieres, southeast of Ypres and in the Passchendaele sector.

GERMAN RECOVERY AT LAVACQUERIE.

AT A TRULY APALLING PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Dec. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says:—As a result of yesterday's great German effort Lavacquerie has been left to him and our line has been slightly bent back on a mile front..

West and south-west of Masnieres we have withdrawn slightly, while it is understood that our line at Marcoing now does not include the whole of the copse of that name.

This is practically the sum total of the German recovery of territory effected at a truly appalling price. His effort was admittedly undertaken to recover the lost fifteen miles of the Hindenburg Line and free Cambrai from the present threat. The situation in Bourlon Wood, which dominates Cambrai, is unchanged.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—Enemy artillery was active during the night in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and Moeuvres. There was no further infantry action.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN EAST AFRICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Dec. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Nganda wires:—We have concluded in two months the severest and most successful fighting in East Africa. The whole of what may be called the south-east quadrant of the country, whose size is 300 by 500 miles, has been cleared of the enemy.

During October and November we accounted for 59 white troops and 269 askaris killed, excluding bodies which the enemy carried off, and 1,343 whites and 3,975 askaris taken prisoners. The askaris do not include porters and armed levies. We captured 54 machine-guns, two four-inch guns, nine field-guns and one howitzer.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 5.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports great mutual artillery activity in the Champagne especially in the regions of Tahure and Maisons-de-Champagne.

ITALIAN STAND ON DAONE VALLEY.

ATTACKS REPULSED IN GUIDICARIE REGION.

CONCENTRATED FIRE ON MASSED ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 5.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed attacks south of the Daone valley in the Guidicarie region. The enemy artillery has been active between Mounts Sisemol and Castelgomberto. We carried out powerful concentration of fire on the enemy massed in the Gallio wood and north of Mount Tondarecar.

COMPLETE UNITY OF ACTION ASSURED.

M. PICHON ON HAPPY RESULTS OF CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Dec. 5.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has announced that the Allied Conference has given happy results, practically assuring unity of action economically, financially and in military affairs. The needs of the Allies regarding finance, munitions, transport and supplies were most carefully studied and the decisions would guarantee them every satisfaction. The creation of a Supreme inter-Allied Naval Committee had been decided on, while unity of military action had been certainly realised by the Allied General Staff, which was working according to the programme. Diplomatically also complete agreement had been reached in all matters necessary to ensure victory.

INCREASING MOBILITY OF ACTION.

MR. BAKER ON GERMANS' DESPERATE TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12.20 p.m., Dec. 5.

Mr. Baker in his weekly review of the war says:—The outstanding feature is the ever-increasing mobility of action of the forces engaged. The enemy is apparently seeking a decision, realising that he cannot endure much longer the strain of trench warfare imposed by the Allies in the west. This explains the attempt to crush Italy, where five weeks of desperate fighting have brought him no nearer the real objective. The Italians, backed by the Allies, are now able to check the Austro-German invasion. The enemy is constantly detaching large contingents from the eastern front.

ENEMY GIVEN NO RESPITE.

Although the season is not propitious for big military enterprises, yet owing to the imperative necessity for the continuance of this mobility further enemy offensives are anticipated, but the Allies will give the enemy no respite and any German offensive will be promptly met by a counter-stroke of great severity.

Referring to Cambrai, he says that the British now have the situation well in hand.

PALESTINE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH GARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

A Palestine communiqué says the situation generally is unchanged. Eastern County troops made a raid and captured the whole garrison of Turkish post southward of Nahrauja. Our aeroplanes successfully bombed Turkish communications in the vicinity of Tulkeram.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GEN. MAUDE.

LARGE AND DISTINGUISHED CONGREGATION IN ST. PAUL'S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

A memorial service for General Maude was held in St. Paul's at noon to-day. There was a large and distinguished congregation, including Sir William Robertson, representing the King, Lord Islington and Mr. Walter Long, representing the India Office and Colonial Office respectively, the Duke of Connaught, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Derby, General Smuts, members of the Army Council and members of Parliament. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in state.

LATE GENERAL MAUDE'S DEATH DUE TO CHOLERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson regretted, it was confirmed that General Maude died of cholera. He was glad to say that cases of cholera in Mesopotamia were few.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

"OUR DAY"

CRICKET SKILL COMPETITION

PRIZE Rs. 1,000

A prize of one thousand rupees will be awarded to the Competitor who sends in the most accurate forecast of the result of the final of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches.

All you have to do is to fill up the Coupon below with your name and address and your forecast, giving only the name of the winning team and the margin of victory, and send it together with a ONE RUPEE NOTE or one rupee's worth of Stamps to –

Competition Editor,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

so as to reach us not later than 11 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

You can send in as many forecasts as you like but each must be accompanied by a separate coupon and one rupee and enclosed in a separate envelope.

The prize of Rs. 1,000 will be given outright in cash directly the result is known.

The WHOLE of the proceeds of the competition will be given to the "Our Day" Fund, without any deduction whatsoever.

COUPON.

Cut this out, fill it up and send it with a one rupee note or one rupee in stamps to—

Competition Editor,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

.....

Winning team .....

Won by .....

(On the last line state number of runs or wickets, etc., by which the match will be won.)

WIN THE WAR FIRST.

DANGERS OF SPURIOUS PEACE.

PRES. WILSON ON WAR AIMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 5.

Addressing the Congress to-day President Wilson said he would ask the Congress to consider again and with very grave scrutiny the war objectives and measures by which they meant to attain them. The purpose of the discussion was action which must move straight towards definite ends. They would not slacken nor suffer themselves to be diverted from the object of winning the war, but it was worthwhile asking and answering the question when they would consider the war won. As a nation they were united in spirit and intention, and he gave little heed to those who told him otherwise.

NO COMPROMISE.

After severely trouncing the anti-war sections and pacifists, the President proceeded to state the reasons for which the war was being waged and the part the United States meant to play in the settlement of its searching issues. American people desired peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of sinister forces rendering peace impossible. They were impatient with those who desired peace by any sort of compromise. He declared that the intolerable thing of which Germany had shown them the ugly face—this menace of combined intrigue and force which they now saw so clearly as the German power—a thing conscienceless, without honour and incapable of a covenanted peace—must be crushed and if it be not brought utterly to an end, at least shut off from the friendly intercourse of nations.

PEACE NOT NOW.

He further declared that when the time came that peace could be discussed—when the German people had spokesmen whose word would be believed and those spokesmen were ready to accept the common judgment of the nations regarding wheat henceforth should be bases of law and covenant for the life of the world—then the United States would be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace ungrudgingly. That price would be full and impartial justice at every point, and to every nation which the final settlement must affect—our enemies as well as our friends.

A CRUDE FORMULA.

President Wilson next referred to what he described as the crude formula of "No annexations, no contributions and no punitive indemnities," with which he asserted that the masters of German intrigue had diligently used to lead the people of Russia astray, also the people of every other country where their agents could reach in order that a premature peace might be concluded before autocracy was taught its final lesson and the people of world were put in control of their own destinies. Let there be no misunderstanding. Our immediate task is to win the war. Nothing shall turn us aside from that until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether in men money or materials is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before then I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere; we will not entertain it.

JUSTICE AND REPARATION.

We regard war as won only when Germans through their properly accredited representatives say they are ready to agree to a settlement based on justice and reparation of the wrongs committed by their rulers. They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established power over other lands and peoples than their own, over Austria-Hungary, the hitherto free Balkan States, Turkey and within Asia, which must be relinquished. Germany secured by the peace of the world a real empire of trade and influence, and then sought to establish military and political dominion by arms. The peace we make must remedy that wrong.

President Wilson emphasised that no interference with German empire's internal affairs was intended, but he contended that the German people were being deceived in the belief that they were fighting the war of desperate self-defence.

We in fact are fighting for their emancipation from fear. If the German people continue to be obliged to live under their present masters after the war, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace, or admit them to free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out from their partnership of real peace. There would be no agression in that, which would be inevitable because of distrust.

WORED'S OPINION.

President Wilson proceeded to lay stress on the value of the world's opinion. He said that no representative of any self-governed nation would dare to disregard it by attempting such covenants of selfishness and compromise as entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The same baneful influences which prevented the German people from having an opinion of their own, which they might set up as a standard of conduct for their rulers, had unfortunately pervaded the Russians with disastrous results at the present moment.

GERMANY'S VASSALS.

President Wilson reiterated the declaration made in January that all nations of world were entitled to free, assured and unmolested access to the pathways upon the sea. He earnestly recommended the Congress immediately to declare the United States to be in a state of war with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria which were merely vassals of Germany, not acting in response to the wishes of their own peoples. "We must face facts as they are and act without sentiment in this stern business."

THE ONE TASK.

Turning to legislation, President Wilson said that the laws regarding alien enemies must be extended, also special control established over the arrivals and departures of persons to and from the United States. The legislative programme included making women alien enemies subject to the same restraint as men, also the frustration of the idea of alien enemies of being kept free at the Government detention camps by confining offenders in penitentiaries or similar institutions where they would be made to work like other criminals. Profiteering still existed to a large extent and must be limiting prices. Other legislation was formulated for the attention of the Congress which, he said, in the present session should concentrate its whole attention and energy on the vigorous, rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war.

In a striking peroration President Wilson scathingly condemned the purposes of the Central Powers whose sinister secret diplomacy sought to take our very territory away from us and distrust the union of the State. He eloquently restated the ideals of the Allies with whom, he said, the cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality.

LATER.

(This message confines the proposal for declaration of War against Austria-Hungary.)

President Wilson earnestly recommended the Congress to declare war against Austria-Hungary. This was the logical course and followed the wishes of the American people. Austria-Hungary was merely the vassal of Germany. It was true that the same logic would lead to declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria for they were also tools of Germany but they did not stand in the direct path of United States' action. "We shall go wherever the necessities of war carry us but we should only go where immediate and practical consideration leads us."

President Wilson eloquently restated in the peroration the ideals of the United States in connection with the war and concluded. "The supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon nations. He will show them favour, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

RUSSIAN PEACE.

DELEGATES MEET IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

DUKHONIN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

A wireless Russian communiqué says that M. Krylenko, in a proclamation states he entered Mohileff at the head of the revolutionary troops to-day, and surrounded the headquarters without fighting removing the last obstacle to peace. He strongly condemned the act of lynch law practised on Dukhonin. The communiqué says that popular hatred has surpassed the limits of reason. In spite of all efforts to save Dukhonin he was thrown out of the railway train at Mohileff station and killed. General Kornileff's flight on the preceding day caused this excess. M. Krylenko urges the comrades worthy of their secured freedom not to stain the people's authority. Revolutionary people are fearful in a struggle, but must be soft after victory. The struggle for peace receives new strength by the fall of the headquarters. M. Krylenko in the name of the Revolution calls for unity and discipline.

KRYLENKO ARRIVES AT VITEBSK.

CLASH WITH COSSACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Dec. 5.

Krylenko's adjutant has telegraphed that Krylenko has arrived at Vitebsk with detachments of the Petrograd garrison and that the Cossacks are gathering on their flanks and rear. Reading between the lines of the despatch, a collision is possible at any moment and according to other sources the first small clash has already occurred with some casualties.

It is circumstantially reported that Korniloff escaped on 2nd December.

GENERAL STAFF SURRENDER TO MAXIMALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Dec. 4.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Dec. 5.

The Maximalist news agency states that a telegram from Krylenko from Vitebsk announces that the General Staff has surrendered to the Maximalists.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARMISTICE.

ALLIED SUBJECTS HASTENING TO LEAVE MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Dec. 5.

A Berlin official message adds that local armistice mentioned in an earlier telegram, began at ten last night. Arrangements have been made referring to mutual intercourse and military activities. At least forty-eight hours must elapse before recommencement of hostilities in the event of denunciation of the truce.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that Allied subjects are hastening to leave Moscow.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMAN LOSSES AT CAMBRAI.

BLOODY EPISODES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Dec. 6.

Philip Gibbs, describing the battle of Cambrai says the enemy seems to be forcing a decisive fight in the open country. Prisoners state that they had been promised peace, if they win this battle. Germans are fighting with the fiercest and most stubborn courage, hence their losses are enormous. The British are equally stubborn and if they lose ground, it is only after the butchery of Germans in rearguard actions which will be counted among the bloodiest episodes of war.

British troops realise the importance of the battle. The wounded, with whom the correspondent conversed, console themselves by reflecting that the enemy could not break their lines, or if he did so it was to thrust back our men fighting in the stern grim stubborn spirit, fighting to the last when bodies of them were cut off, so that other troops might fall back safely. In spite of enemy's gain of ground on Monday, the menace of anything like a big German victory overwhelming our victory of 20th November seems to have passed, and there is now good reason to believe that whatever strength Germans decide to bring up, it can be resisted in the same way with doubtless some yielding of ground here and there but without collapse which might repay the enemy for his last offensive this year.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

Perry Robinson, telegraphing from Headquarters, says that the great German counter-offensive has definitely failed. Enemy has gained ground and will probably get more but he is spending thousands of lives to gain some acres which we captured with the loss of one hundred, but dream of smashing through base of the salient is ended. The essence of our original victory was that it was won with so few troops. Had we lost the whole of the infantry engaged, it would hardly have equelled German losses since the present battle began. It is our glory that these few men in imperfectly consolidated positions held weight of German attacks till the crisis passed.

HELP AT ITALIAN FRONT.

BRITISH ENCOUNTER ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

A correspondent at Italian Headquarters says the British were successful in the first encounter with the Germans. It was in an airfight. Four British aeroplanes crossed the Piave and were attacked by five Albatrosses. One of the latter was destroyed and two were driven down. Seven more German machines came up and one was driven down. The British returned safely.

BRITISH ENTRENCHING THEMSELVES

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

Reuter's correspondent with Italian Headquarters wiring on 3rd December said that some of the British contingents, marching twenty-two miles daily, succeeded in catching up those preceding them. The British have now reached the assigned position and have begun entrenching.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

WIPED OUT FROM MAP,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

Vanderventer's report of the expulsion of von Lettow's force is hailed as marking the disappearance of Germany's colonial Empire. A tribute is paid to the conquest as a great imperial achievement by the two Boer Generals and British, Indian and South African troops. German treatment of natives is recalled and it is urged that the Teuton must never be allowed to rule in Africa again.

JAMS ! JAMS !! JAMS !!

Assorted kinds of Jams in 2 lbs. tins, Rs. 1-4 each; 36 tins, Rs. 38, carriage and packing extra. Also Dry Fruits Sample Box, Rs. 3-8.

S. D. HAKIM & Co.,
Quetta.

QUESTION OF MAN-POWER,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

Newspapers point out that the strength of German attack at Cambrai, suggests that Fleid-Marshal Haig is outmanned and this raises once more the question of man-power.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m Dec. 6.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says there has been the usual reciprocal artillery firing on the battle-fronts.

EARL OF PORTSM NOUTH DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

The death is announced of the Earl of Portsmouth.

JERUSALEM THREATENED.

ALARM OF TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.
Recd. 1 a.m. Dec. 6.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Palestine Field Force telegraphing on 29th. November says there seems to be good ground to believe that the Turks have removed the archives and many civilians from Jerusalem. The Turks are concentrated at Bireh and Elgid. The latter was where Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and they are preparing, determined to stand, realising that Jerusalem is lost, if they give way.

ENEMY SHOOTS HIS BOLT.

WE HOLD OUR OWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 1-0 a.m., Dec. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wiring this afternoon describes the remarkable spirit of reassurance and satisfaction prevalent, which contrasts with the feeling expressed yesterday afternoon, when the situation looked as if it might become somewhat anxious at some points, but owing to the valour and doggedness of our incomparable troops, the crisis is past. This is not to say that the Germans may not continue their great offensive in the West to which they have committed themselves. It is said that fresh troops are continuously arriving. We only trust that the enemy will make a fresh a bid for the recovery of recently lost territory at the same price as he has paid for the fractions just recovered.

RECKLESS TACTICS.

The great battle began in the morning after our patrols had made their rounds. The Germans concealed the attacking troops in a favourable spot. The first infantry assault was launched towards Lavacquerie and was practically not heralded by a barrage. Field-grey waves advanced in massed formation, not attempting concealment and these same reckless tactics were adopted throughout the whole of their attacks. As the first wave melted so a succeeding wave replaced it. It was simply a question of expenditure of men versus shells and bullets, and because the Germans were prepared to carry the principle of challenging annihilation far enough they pressed us back a little in a few places. Measured on the map the ground which the Germans reoccupied is less than one-twelfth of the salient we drove into their line on 19th November. The ratio of our losses in that attack to the German casualties in counter-offensive must be in dozens to hundreds.

OUR DIVISION INTACT.

Undoubtedly some enemy divisions in yesterday's struggle only survive as bare skeleton formalities and our divisions remain intact. There is the contagious spirit of victory in our army before Cambrai. Huns have shot their bolt and failed even disadvantageously to bend our line.

DISAPPEARANCE OF GERMAN COLONIAL EMPIRE.

TIRPITZ'S LAMENTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" contains the full report of a speech made by von Tirpitz at Essen, in the course of which he said:—Not only has England taken our colonies and Mesopotamia, but everywhere she has anchored deeper and firmer the bases of her maritime and colonial supremacy. Further, she has to-day abolished German competition from all parts of the earth and tarnished and trodden down German prestige and honour by an unprecedented system of calumny and lies. In the whole trans-Atlantic world we are considered conquered and done for.

So far as is known von Tirpitz has never made such admissions publicly hitherto.

EAST AFRICAN SUCCESSES.

WAR CABINET CONGRATULATES C-IN-C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 5.

The War Cabinet has sent a message to the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in East Africa congratulating him on the successes adding that the determination and endurance of the troops in overcoming resistance of determined enemy and the difficulties of the tropical and roadless country have been beyond praise.

TURKS WEST OF ADEN.

NEITHER SUPPLIES NOR REINFORCEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Dec. 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that we were holding an arc of about eleven miles from Aden. So far as was known, Turks in vicinity had no direct communication with Turkey and had not received supplies or reinforcements.

BLACK LIST OF FIRMS.

AMERICAN ACTION AGAINST AIDS TO ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-15 p.m. Dec. 5.

The War Trade Board has promulgated a black list of 1600 firms in twenty Central and South American states with whom American merchants are specifically forbidden to trade except under special license. The list "constitutes the first section of record, which will eventually include the names of firms of most countries of the world, including the United States itself. Latin America is dealt with first, because the large number of firms there are active in aiding Germany's cause."

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

IN THE COURSE OF FORMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

The "Daily Express" states that Dr. Addison has accepted the post of Minister of Public Health and hopes that a Bill will be passed before Christmas establishing a new Ministry which aims at the nationalisation of the medical profession, involving free medical attendance for all without the element of charity.

DR. ADDISON'S APPOINTMENT.

OFFICIALLY DENIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 5.

It is officially denied that Dr. Addison has been appointed Minister of Public Health, but it is admitted that he is assisting to establish a Health Ministry.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

CLAIM FROM PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Mr. Charles Greenway stated that the Company was claiming £613,887 from the Persian Government for loss owing to the rising in 1915. The profit amounted to £415,000 and he estimated that the Government's two million shares could at present be sold for between six and eight million sterling.

Mr. Greenway announced that Mesopotamian railways would shortly substitute oil for coal, enabling large economy in tonnage to be effected.

CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN.

TOTALS OVER 80 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TORONTO, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

The Victory Loan totals over eighty millions sterling. There are over half a million subscribers.

GOOD WORK BY AEROPLANES.

CO-OPERATION WITH INFANTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 5.

In a communiqué regarding aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says: aeroplanes on Monday bombed and machine-gunned villages in enemy occupation on the Cambrai battle-front and also co-operated with infantry in local fighting Eastward of Ypres. They dropped at night 29 bombs on villages westward of Cambrai, some pilots making three consecutive trips. Two hostile machines were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

To-night's French communiqué says there has been violent artillery action on the right of the Meuse and in Vosges.

Enemy mine blew up the torpedo-boat "Boitilniy."

E. AFRICAN OCCUPATION COMPLETE.

BRITISH POLITICAL OFFICERS BEING APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Dec. 5.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Ndanda: 3,500 blacks belonging to Colonel Tafel's force have now surrendered. There are no German military or civil authorities now north of Rovuma and our occupation is complete. Political officers are being appointed in all districts. Our patrols have penetrated considerably south of Rovuma.

ADDITIONAL BRITISH MAN-POWER.

COMBING OUT OF COLLIERY LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

It is announced that the combing out of all men who have entered the collieries since the start of the war has begun.

"The Times" understands that a Government Committee with executive power will be established to overhaul the use made of man-power by the different departments.

INCREASING FRATERNISATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.
Recd. 11-30 p.m. Dec. 5.

A Russian military plenipotentiary accredited to the British armies reports that fraternisation has increased especially on the northern and western fronts in connection with the armstice.

GERMAN CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12.20 p.m., Dec. 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that Germany had prohibited export of official casualty lists. Hence the totals could no longer be published.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

PROPOSED LIMITATION OF DISENFRANCHISEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 5.

During the discussion on the Electoral Reform Bill in the House of Commons Sir George Cave intimated that Government proposed to limit the disenfranchisement of conscientious objectors to war time and seven years after that. Objectors rendering valuable war services would be exempted from this disqualification.

NEW YORK BUILDINGS GUTTED.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 5.

Four large buildings of the Morse Dry-dock Company have been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at a million dollars. A considerable amount of valuable machinery has been destroyed.

EAST BENGAL BAZARS LOOTED.

OWING TO HIGH PRICES OF SALT AND CLOTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Reports of looting of bazaars and shops due to high prices of salt and cloth are reaching here from the interior of Eastern Bengal districts. It is said that mobs consisting of poor people looted shops in Bogra, Jessore, Rungpur and Noakhali districts. In the latter district some eight markets were looted. A police sub-inspector was seriously wounded and a rioter was shot dead. Military and armed police are guarding the bazaars in Noakhali.

PEACE DELEGATES AT DVINSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

A Russian wireless official telegram from M. Sklianshy the President of the Congress of the Fifth Army, states that a peace delegation from the Council of the people's commissaries, at the invitation of the Congress, arrived at Dvinsk on Sunday. The speeches of the delegates provoked rounds of applause, the Congress solemnly promised to destroy all the waspnests of the counter-revolution which were obstacles to peace, particularly the nest of Dukhonin, Gotz, Avksentieff and other traitors of the revolution sitting at Mohileff. The delegates departed then and German delegates received them in the evening in the neutral zone. There was a demonstration in Dvinsk when banners were displayed inscribed "Long live the council of people's commissaries. They will control the production and abolish secrecy in trenches. Our spirits are high."

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE PUBLISHED.

PROPAGANDA IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 5.

A telegram to the "Daily Chronicle" from Petrograd states that peace delegates to Germans number four. They are accompanied by two coloneis of the General Staff who do not sympathise with the idea of isolated peace, but are going to protect the military interests of Russian and allied fronts during negotiations. Trotzky has informed an American attache that every stage of negotiations will be published and discussed by the Soviet.

Ukrainian War Secretary has ordered Ukrainian troops not to support Bolshevik peace manoeuvres as involving risk of the breach of the Russian front and the invasion of Ukrainia.

A telegram to the "The Daily News" from Petrograd says that Peoples Commissaries have issued a manifesto to German soldiers which will be circulated broad-cast through German and Austrian armies by aeroplanes.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Capt S C F Bannerman, Service Corps.
Capt G D Vicary, Devons.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Second-Lieut C A Baxter, Warwicks.
Capt H Corman-Walshe, Field Artillery.
WOUNDED.
Rev T A Agius, Chaplain.
Lieut A C Alan-Williams, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A Anderton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A Anelay, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J P Ashbridge, Londons.
Major T L Bailes, Liverpools.
Lieut H F Baker, Londons.
Major M E Barclay, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J Bateson, Field Artillery.
Capt R H Bedford, Manchesters.
Capt A C H Benke, Londons.
Lieut W B Berry, Field Artillery.
Capt J D Black, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R S Boutflower, Durhams.
Second-Lieut A Buchanan, Londons.
Lieut M Bucknall, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut C F Burn, Londons.
Second-Lieut G S Cameron, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F L Clarke, Londons.
Capt R S Cobb, West Kents.
Major R M Crosse, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Dalgleish, Royal Scots.
Lieut R K Dalziel, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W Drewery, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R D Forster, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R J Gilman, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J G Glover, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C E Gordon, Scots Fusiliers.
Major R E Gordon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Griffiths, Yeomanry.
Capt R W F Harding, Londons.
Capt M L Harper, Londons.
Second-Lieut W Harris, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Hasloch, Garrison, Artillery.
Second-Lieut L T S Hawkins, West Surreys.
Major G L P Henderson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Horne, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Hunt, Londons.
Second-Lieut J A Hutchinson, Field Artillery.
Lieut E H Ireland, Londons.
Second-Lieut C G F James, Londons.
Capt B Jobling, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Johnson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T R Johnstone, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut J E Knox, Yeomanry.
Lieut G Knowles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Lawrence, Sussex.
Capt A H Leatham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G A Le Chavetais, Londons.
Lieut J H Mabey, Londons.
Second-Lieut A MacDougall, Camerons.
Second-Lieut A McCair, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T C Movie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E J Manley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L Martin, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H Maxwell, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut K Meiklereid, Yeomanry.
Lieut C R Mobberley, Londons.
Capt C H Mortimer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Y Morton, Londons.
Second-Lieut J J Naughton, West Kents.
Second-Lieut H Oates, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut E C Oliver, Cheshires.
Lieut A W Osborn, Field Artillery.
Capt J C Penney, Black Watch.
Capt R Rainie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H Randall, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W P M Scott, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G C Sears, Londons.
Second-Lieut H R Spencer, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D F P Spurgeon, Londons.
Lieut R G Strutt, Londons.
Second-Lieut L Surridge, Sherwoods.
Lieut W F Templeton, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut C J O Thompson, Londons.
Second-Lieut R N Tinley, Field Artillery.
Lieut A E Tozer, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R Valintine, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut W J Vincent, Londons.
Second-Lieut H B Watkins, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut L E M Weatherley, Londons.
Second-Lieut W L C White, Flying Corps.
Capt H Whitehouse, Field Artillery.
Major W H Wiggin, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C P Williams, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut E Willmore, Dublins.
Second-Lieut J Wilson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G B Winsor, Londons.
Second-Lieut C W Young, Field Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.
Second-Lieut H W J Jacob, Londons.
Second-Lieut L H Newton, Londons.
Second-Lieut C W Wharton, Londons.
MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.
Second-Lieut A E Rendle, Cornwalls.
MISSING.
Capt P C Cowan, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W C Darlington, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A G Grose, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut B C R Grimwood, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F J B Hammersley, Middlesex.

CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.
Second-Lieut F W Bullouch, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G J Light, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J McCormick, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T B M Streatfield, West Kents.
Captain A A Wale, North Lancs.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED, NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut A C C Towgood, Middlesex.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Captain G R Kew, South Lancs.
DIED,
Rev. R A Stewart, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J H Temperley, Machine Gun Corps.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut D Blair, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Bolwell, Warwicks.
Lieut A M Bristow, Garrison Artillery.
Captain W T Cobb, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut A B Cowley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F I Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H R Dunn, Service Corps.
Captain K Dykes, General List.
Second-Lieut L G Elliott, Middlesex.
Lieut H J F Hawkins, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut D R Hislop, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut C F Jameson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H P Langston, Rifle Corps.
Captain C H Morgan, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut P Noble, Yorks L I.
Lieut T M Parry Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H A Pickford, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut E E Reeve, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W G Rose, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut E W Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H V Smith, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C E Stewart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M F Swinstead, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L R Tatham, Field Artillery.
Captain F J M Thorne, Field Artillery.
Captain S W Wicks, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W A Wollam, Cornwalls.
WOUNDED, MISSING.
Second-Lieut H B Lenton, Royal Fusiliers.
MISSING.
Captain E E Barnes, Engineers.
Lieut E D S Casswell, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut F R C Cobbold, Flying Corps.
Captain F A Durrad, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W R Kingsland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F J McCullough, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W G Meggett, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut L W Middleton, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Pruden, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Robinson, Flying Corps.
KILLED.
Second-Lieut M L Clift, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut S B Cragg, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Darlington, West Kents.
Second-Lieut W A Foy, Sussex.
Lieut P G H Hunt, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut E Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A P Lenz, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E W Morris, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A H Oliver, East Yorks.
Captain A R Prentice, Scottish Rifles.
Captain A T L Richardson, Yeomanry.
Lieut-Colonel A C Thynne, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut N E Williams, Londons.
Second-Lieut N S Williams, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W A Wood, Yeomanry.
PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.
Lieut J Crafter, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Greeves, North Staffs.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Captain B G H Cotton, Londons.
Captain L B Hodge, Londons.
Second-Lieut L C Williams, Lincolns.
Major G H Wilson, Field Artillery.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.
Lieut B A Boyton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F Scott, Highland L I.
WOUNDED.
Lieut S S Ansbacher, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E W Beeson, Field Artillery.
Captain C G Brentnall, Medicals.
Captain A L Broorick, Yeomanry.
Brigadier-General A Carton-de-Wiart, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E W Davis, Field Artillery.
Lieut R L De Brisay, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut R L Elder, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F J Evans, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J A L Gallard, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Goddard, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R M Graham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Grange, Field Artillery.
Lieut W J Grantham, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G D A Gray, Londons.
Second-Lieut W E Gregory, Londons.
Lieut H St. J Harrison, Yorkshires.
Lieut G E Jessof, West Yorks.
Major F G D Johnston, Field Artillery.
Lieut V H Jowett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Joy, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A P A H Kinloch, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut M B C Lake, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P H Lovegrove, Service Corps.
Major W McClure, South Lancs.
Lieut W D Macrae, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut G Pairman, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut E H Pennycook, Northants.
Captain H O Roberts, Rifle Brigade.
Captain G Shepherd, Middlesex.
Major P R A Shiel, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D McN Smith, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R B E Turnbull, Flying Corps.
Lieut W A Vetch, Devons.
WOUNDED MISSING.
Captain C A Saville, East Yorks.
Captain A A Stuart, Royal Scots.
Lieut H I Wright, East Yorks.
MISSING.
Second-Lieut A Thompson, Flying Corps.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Lieut F E Drake, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W E Horsley, Wellingtons.
OFFICIAL CORRECTION.
WOUNDED.
Second-Lieut S StK Anderson, Flying Corps should read F StK.
NAVAL CASUALTIES.
KILLED.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Geoffrey S Smith, R N.
DIED.
Sub-Lieut Arthur L Watkins, Volunteer Reserve.
MISSING FEARED DROWNED.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Ralph G Macaloney, R N.
WOUNDED.
Major William S Poe, Marine Artilery.
Lieut Thomas A Ryder, Marine Artillery.
NAVAL DIVISION.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Sub-Lieut Thomas S Collins, Volunteer Reserve.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.
Sub-Lieut George L Godfrey, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.
Second-Lieut R A B Barrett, Londons.
Capt J F H Boddow, Essex.
Second-Lieut H Byard, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut T Cambridge, West Kents.
Second-Lieut G M W G Cato, Flying Corps.
Capt T D Dutton, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C J Dyke, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W Edwards, Yeomanry.
Major A J Gray, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut F J Larkin, Londons.
Lieut E S Livock, West Surreys.
Lieut H R Morgan, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut M V J Nash, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Outram, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut W N R Pole Carew, Cornwalls.
Capt J F Russell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut S G Y Saunders, Essex.
Capt T S Travers, Londons.
Second-Lieut F M Willis, Cornwalls.
PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW KILLED.
Second-Lieut W Campbell, Middlesex.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
Capt M C Albright, Yeomanry.

(Continued in Column 5.)

HINDUS' BRILLIANT VICTORY.

MAHOMEDANS BEATEN BY 5 WICKETS.

JESSOPIAN HITTING BY HINDU BATSMEN.

Mahomedans.		HINDUS.	
First Innings	202	First Innings	195
Second Innings	140	Second Innings (for 5 wkts.)	151
Total	342	Total	346

The first match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament resulted yesterday in a brilliant victory for the Hindus, the Mahomedans being beaten by 5 wickets. The Mahomedans scored 202 runs in their first and 140 in their second effort, to which the Hindus replied by making 195 runs in their first innings and knocking up 151 for 5 wickets in their second attempt thus winning the match by a margin of 5 wickets. This victory entitles the Hindus to play in the final match of the tournament against the winners of the second match which commences to-day between the Presidency and the Parsis. Yesterday the crowds were even much larger than on the second day, and among the distinguished spectators was H. E. Lady Willingdon, who lunched with the teams. H. E. Lord Willingdon arrived in the afternoon and watched the game for some time.

Rarely in the past has more exciting or sensational cricket been seen on the Bombay Esplanade than was witnessed yesterday, when the Hindus, making a splendid second-innings rally, gained a brilliant victory over the Mahomedans, beating them by the substantial margin of 5 wickets. Yesterday's game will be long remembered as one of the most memorable in the annals of these great contests between the four great cricketing communities of India, and the Hindus deserve the greatest credit for converting into a splendid victory what at one stage very nearly looked like being a draw or which a little less grit on their part might have turned into a win for their opponents. Their victory is the more remarkable in view of the fact that they had to bat on a worse wicket than their opponents, and had to contend against a much superior attack.

A BOLD BID FOR VICTORY.

The game at the conclusion of the Mahomedans' second innings was in a most interesting condition. The Hindus were left with the task of making 148 runs to win the match, and the time at their disposal, excluding the ten minutes of the tea interval, was two hours and forty minutes. It was a puzzling problem that was set before the Hindus. It was an extremely difficult task this—of making 148 runs within 170 minutes on a treacherous pitch—which was getting worse and worse with the wear and tear of the game. They however did not take long to make up their mind and decided to make a bold bid for victory. They were perfectly aware of the possibility of a defeat in the event of their forcing tactics proving a failure. They, however took their courage in both hands and the result eventually justified the wisdom of their decision. They could have played for a draw and might even have succeeded in that attempt, but that was hardly an attractive alternative; for even the success of such an attempt, while it saved them from a defeat, would yet have, on the result of the first innings, left their opponents the right of playing in the last match of the tournament.

And right royally did the Hindus start to accomplish their task. The partnership between Vithal and Kantak, who made a splendid first-wicket stand, was productive of some of the brightest cricket ever seen in Bombay. Both batsmen opened in brilliant fashion, treating all the Mahomedan bowlers with scant respect and punishing the bowling with great decision and vigour. The repeated changes in bowling proved of no avail to the Mahomedans, for Vithal and Kantak continued to bang away merrily, knocking up 74 runs in less than an hour, and on Pai joining Kantak the score continued to mount up at practically the same rate. Pai played with the same superb confidence as Vithal and Kantak, and the great Hindu rally of the second innings must in the main be ascribed to these three batsmen who really did splendid work for their side.

VARYING FORTUNES OF THE GAME.

The fortunes of the game took a turn with dramatic suddenness, when the Hindus had made 130 runs. This they had done for the loss only of one wicket, and they now required only 18 runs to win. Three runs later however the Hindu skipper was leg before wicket to Saleh Mahomed and the next three wickets fell cheaply, Khan Mahomed Khan claiming three victims in pretty quick succession. Excitement ran high, and the Mahomedan bowlers made a last splendid effort to snatch a victory. The rot was however short-lived, and Shivram and Deodher knocked up the required number of runs to win the match, Shivram making the winning stroke amid tremendous Hindu enthusiasm.

MAHOMEDAN PLUCK.

While one admires the great Hindu effort in the second innings, one cannot withhold a tribute of admiration for the pluck of the Mahomedans. Time and again during these big contests the Moslems have shown this quality, and the admirable uphill fight which their bowlers made yesterday was worthy of all praise. It does seem a bit paradoxical to praise Mahomedan bowling when Hindu batsmen made mincemeat of it. But those who closely watched the game yesterday, would concur in this that it was only the supreme audacity of Hindu batting that played such terrible havoc with Moslem bowling, and that their bowlers, on the whole, maintained a good length: and though there undoubtedly were some loose deliveries, they were few and far between. As there are occasions when bowlers have the batsmen completely at their mercy, so also situations arise when determined batsmen can make the best of bowling look as simple as A B C. Such an occasion arose yesterday and though it does not entirely excuse the bowling failure of the Mahomedans yesterday, it should go a fairly long way towards extenuating it. Khan Mahomed Khan, the famous Aligarh bowler, especially bowled well, considering the circumstances. "Never say die" has ever been the motto of Aligarh cricketers, and one could not but admire the splendid pluck of the indomitable Aligarhian, who, under circumstances which would have unnerved most men made a most gallant attempt to lessen the margin of his side's defeat. His analysis of three wickets for 27 runs speaks for itself. The Mahomedan fielding at a later stage of the Hindus' second innings was somewhat faulty but was not altogether bad.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Mahomedans resumed their second innings at 11 a.m. yesterday, the overnight not-outs, Nazir Husain and Murad facing Shivram and Joshi. Nazir Husain opened the day's account with a single each off Shivram and Joshi. About ten minutes' play from the start brought up the half century, and eight runs later Murad, who had been playing a confident game, was finely held at wicket by Mehfa off Joshi. (58—3—16). Yusuf Beg of Poona came in, and shortly after the Mahomedans met with a disaster, Nazir Husain, their dashing bat, being splendidly held at deep point by Kantak off Shivram before any addition had been made to the total. (58—4—21). Feroze Khan of Kashmere now stepped into the breach, and the game became tediously slow, the bowlers keeping up a good length and the batsmen refusing to take any risks. Only about a couple of runs were scored during the following twenty minutes. Then however the pace quickened a bit. Feroze Khan making a fine boundary drive off Shivram and Yusuf Beg splendidly pulling Joshi to leg for 4. Seventy was signalled, when Gaikwar of Poona was entrusted with the attack in place of Shivram at the Gymkhana end.

HORSE CAUSES A DIVERSION.

A funny diversion was caused at this stage by a horse, belonging to a mounted policeman, breaking loose and taking possession of the field. The spectators in a hilarious mood cheered the animal, which either encouraged by the ovation he received or getting confused ran round the field, and though over a hundred spectators rushed out of the tents to catch him he eluded all their attempts and ran round and round, the cheering increasing every moment. Play had been at a standstill for about ten minutes, when he was eventually caught by a policeman.

On the game being resumed, Feroze Khan and Yusuf Beg each made a couple of fine boundary strokes, 80 being quickly telegraphed.

A ROT SETS IN.

Chanda Rana now took up the attack, Yusuf Beg magnificently driving him to the Esplanade Road boundary. Shortly after Shivram relieved Rana and broke through Yusuf Beg's defence with a beautiful leg-break delivery. (89—5—20). The cheap dismissal of the great Poona batsman caused much disappointment among the Mahomedans, which was increased a little later on Feroze Khan being sent back, bowled off his pads. (93—6—11). Khan Mahomed Khan of Aligarh and Visram now became associated. Shivram was at this stage bowling with splendid precision and sending down huge leg-breaks, and he soon claimed another victim, scattering Visram's wickets with another leg-break delivery. (94—7—0). Abdus Salam partnered Khan Mahomed Khan and some time after the century appeared on the board amid cheering. A few singles and twos came in and 110 showed on the board. The Mahomedans had made 114 for 7 wickets at 1 p.m., when play was adjourned for lunch.

On resuming the game after the luncheon interval, Khan Mahomed Khan drove Dalvi for a single, Abdus Salam placing the bowler to leg for 2. Joshi, who bowled from the Gymkhana end, failed to accept a rather difficult catch which Abdus Salam offered him, and soon after 120 appeared on the board. Encouraged by the new lease of life, the batsman hit Joshi for 2 and in his next over sent him to the Waudby Road boundary, 130 being telegraphed. Four runs later Khan Mahomed Khan was leg before wicket to Dalvi. (134—8—18). The outgoing batsman had played fine cricket for his 18. His unlucky dismissal spread much gloom among the Mahomedans, whose hopes of a big score now vanished. Saleh Mahomed Khan of Kashmere had a brief existence at the wicket. Dalvi quickly yorking his stumps. (138—9—1). Erfani, the last man in, joined Abdus Salam, who, in attempting to slash at Joshi, lost his wicket, the Mahomedans' second venture terminating with the total at 140 at 2-30 p.m. (140—10—28).

HINDUS' SECOND INNINGS.

The Hindus commenced their second innings at 2-40 p.m. They had 170 minutes in which to make 147 runs to equalise their opponents' total. Kantak and Vithal opened the second innings, the former finely putting Khan Mahomed Khan twice to leg for 2. The Hindus appeared to be bent upon forcing the pace and wisely so from their point of view, as they were to the bad on the results of the first innings, which would entitle the Mahomedans to play in the final match of the tournament in the event of a draw. It would have been little use playing for a draw at this stage and they naturally elected to go in for a bang. Vithal set the ball rolling by twice finely sending Saleh Mahomed to the boundary and 20 quickly appeared on the board. Kantak ably seconded his colleague's efforts in this direction and 30 did not take long in coming, the rate of scoring so far being one run per minute. Saleh Mahomed Khan was relieved by Abdus Salam, whose first delivery Vithal despatched to the leg boundary. 40 was telegraphed by Kantak splendidly hitting Khan Mahoed Khan to the northern boundary. The crowds repeatedly broke into loud cheering as the batsmen slashed at the bowlers, and another loud cheer went up as Kantak splendidly lifted Abdus Salam over the southern boundary and telegraphed the half century. Khan Mahomed Khan was relieved by Murad, off whom Vithal made a magnificent boundary cut and next pulled him to leg for 4, sixty going up on the board.

74 RUNS IN AN HOUR.

Nazir Husain was now entrusted with the attack in place of Abdus Salam. Vithal and Kantak continued hitting out with decision and 74 runs came as the result of 60 minutes' play. Vithal's merry career at the wicket then came to an end, Nazir Husain finding his wickets at 74. Vithal had played brilliant cricket, treating all the Mahomedan bowlers with scant respect and repeatedly punishing them with vigour, his contribution of 39 including five 4's. (74-1-39). Pai, the Hindu Skipper, joined Kantak, and Saleh Mamomed Khan relieved Murad. The game slowed down a bit at this stage, runs coming in in singles. 80 appeared on the board, and Kantak again quickened, the pace by sending Saleh Mahomed Khan to the northern boundary. Kantak then hit the same bowler for a single, but an overthrow added four. 90 was telegraphed, and a little later the century was hoisted amid tremendous cheering, which was renewed on Kantak cutting Nazir Husain for 4 and reaching his own half century. At 4-15 p.m. when the tea interval was taken, the Hindus had made 118 runs for 1 wicket.

CHANGE IN HINDU TACTICS.

On the resumption after the tea interval, the Hindus required 30 runs to win the match. Kantak put up 120 with a four off Tambuwala. 130 quickly followed and then Pai was leg before wicket to Saleh Mahomed Khan. The Hindu Skipper had played dashing cricket for his 29. (133-2-29). Ganpat now partnered Kantak, and Khan Mahomed Khan relieved Tambuwala. The Hindus now changed their forcing tactics and adopted cautious ones, as they had still three-fourths of an hour in which to make 15 runs to win the match and it would have been unwise to throw away wickets by taking risks. At 139 Kantak was brilliantly held at point by Nazir Husain off Khan Mahomed Khan (139-3-67) and the total stood at the same figure when Dalvi was magnificently held by Murad in slips off Khan Mahomed Khan. (139-4-0). Deodher now went in and amid intense excitement hit Khan Mahomed Khan for 3, signalling 140. Ganpat put the same bowler to leg for 2 and the Hindus now required 4 runs to win. The Mahomedans were however bent upon lessening the margin of defeat, and Khan Mahomed Khan, who had been bowling splendidly, dislodged Ganpat's wickets with a well-pitched delivery. (144-5-3). Shivram joined Deodher, who got a single, and Shivram then with a two off Saleh Mahomed Khan, equalised the Mahomedan total. Shivram next hit the same bowler to the Waudby Road boundary, making the winning stroke amid tremendous cheering at 5-15 p.m. The Hindus thus won the match by 5 wickets.

The scores:—

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

Ferozuddin c Deodher b Joshi	25
Feroze Khan b Rana	
C. A. Murad b Joshi	1
Mirza Yusuf Beg b Joshi	46
K. A. Tambuwala c Rana	3
M. M. Visram (Capt.) b Joshi	2
Abdus Salam l-b-w, b Shivram	22
Syed Nazir Husain l-b-w, b Dalvi	45
Saleh Mahomed Khan b Joshi	15
Khan Mahomed Khan not out	34
P. B. Erfani c Deodhar b Shivram	1
Extras	14
Total	202

2nd Innings.

Ferozuddin c Kantak b Joshi	7
K. Tambuwala c and b Shivram	8
C. A. Murad c Mehta b Joshi	16
Nazir Husain c Kantak b Shivram	21
Yusuf Beg b Shivram	20
Feroze Khan b Joshi	11
Khan Mahomed Khan l-b-w b Dalvi	18
M. H. Visram b Shivram	0
Abdus Salam b Joshi	28
Saleh Mahomed Khan b Dalvi	1
P. B. Erfani (not out)	1
Extras	9
Total	140

THE HINDUS.

First Innings.

S. M. Dalvi b Khan Mahomed	2
V. V. Kantak b Khan Mahomed	11
V. P. Mehta l-b-w b Murad	33
D. B. Deodher b Saleh Mahomed	57
P. Vithal l-b-w b Saleh Mahomed	11
G. P. Gaikwar b Abdus Salam	3
P. Ganpat b Khan Mahomed	13
M. D. Pai (capt.) b Saleh Mahomed	7
P. Shivram c and b Abdus Salam	27
S. M. Joshi c Yusuf Beg b Khan Mahomed	6
M. H. Chanda Rana (not out)	2
Extras	23
Total	195

2nd Innings.

V. V. Kantak c Nazir Husain b Khan Mahomed	67
P. Vithal b Nazir Husain	39
M. D. Pai (capt.) l-b-w b Saleh Mahomed	29
P. Ganpat b Khan Mahomed	3
S. M. Dalvi c Murad b Khan Mahomed	0
D. B. Deodher (not out)	4
P. Shivram (not out)	6
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wkts.)	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

Rana	26	66	8	2
Joshi	41	52	15	5
Shivram	21.5	53	5	2
Dalvi	6	17	2	1

Rana bowled one "no ball."

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Rana	13	22	4	0
Joshi	36	47	16	4
Shivram	18	45	2	4
Gaikwar	1	5	0	0
Dalvi	5	12	0	2

Hindus—First Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Khan Mahomed	22	37	5	4
Abdus Salam	17	49	3	2
Nazir Husain	3	6	1	0
Tambuwala	8	9	4	0
Murad	13	25	2	1
Saleh Mahomed Khan	28	39	10	3
Perozekhan	1	7	0	0

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Khan Mahomed Khan	11	27	2	3
Saleh Mahomed Khan	17	52	4	1
Abdus Salam	2	16	0	0
Murad	4	15	1	0
Nazir Husain	9	21	1	1
Tambuwala	3	17	0	0

Umpires: Messrs. J. L. Bilimoria, and P. J. Davar.

Scorers: Messrs. M. M. Ali, B. D. Kelseker and Parekh.

BAR GYMKHANA CUPS

We are asked to state that two Silver Cups will be presented by the Bar Gymkhana in connection with the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament,

1. For the best batting performance.
2. For the best bowling average.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION GRAND PERFORMANCE.

The girl-pupils of the Alexandra Institution will give a grand performance at the Empire Theatre on the 19th instant in aid of the Belgian Children's Relief Fund. This performance was promised by the Institution last year, but owing to various reasons it had to be delayed till now. It is under the patronage of Sir and Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and is kindly assisted by Mr. Bomanji Padumjee and his talented Orchestra, who have so often helped so many local charities. The programme is a most attractive one,—consisting of a fine selection of orchestral music, the court scene from the Merchant of Venice, a musical cantata called "A Peep at China," comic plays in Guzerati that promise great fun, songs, fancy skipping, chorus of National Anthems, and a recitation of verses composed for the occasion—"The Stricken Children of Belgium." We have no doubt this performance by the Alexandra Institution pupils whose appearance in public has always been greatly appreciated, will be liberally patronised, seeing how laudable is the object that is to be helped.

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS,

It is just well over 7 years ago, since this excellent Circus was last in Bombay, but some of our readers will, doubtless, recollect the clever and interesting performance then given by Colonel Frank Fillis' and his talented troupe.

The show has a reputation not only in India, but also in Europe, South Africa, Australia and the Far East, and the announcement in our advertisement columns that it is to exhibit at the Royal Opera House shortly will accordingly be welcomed.

Dates and other particulars will be announced in due course.

SANDFORD AT THE EXCELSIOR.

The many who patronised the Bijou Theatre during the Exhibition week-end saw the wonderful performance of Sandford at the Piano, will be delighted to learn, that he will appear at the Excelsior for a few nights commencing this evening at both houses. Those who have not heard his extraordinary double voice vocalism must certainly rectify this deficiency during the few days he will be here. He is undoubtedly the most original entertainer we have had in Bombay, and sings in any kind of voice from deep Bass to high Soprano and imitates all kinds of things. His repertoire is enormous and allowing for frequent changes, Sandford will appear twice nightly in addition to the final Episodes of the "Iron Claw" wherein the identity of the Laughing Mask is disclosed.

GUJERATI NATAK MANDLI.

The Bombay Gujerati Natak Mandli are giving a performance at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday the 10th December in aid of "Our Day" Fund." "Vasant Prabha" will be staged on the occasion.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

DISCUSSED IN COMMITTEE.

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mr. Meyer Nissim, resumed consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1918-19.

Mr. H. P. Mody observed that in view of the increasing rents in the city the actuals of the property tax might turn out to be in excess of the estimates. He would, therefore, move that the General Tax be fixed at 10 per cent. and that the Water Tax be reduced by ¼ per cent. In view of the expanding revenues, Mr. Mody believed there would no deficit.

Dr. Sukhia then moved as an amendment: that the General Tax be retained at its present level, viz., 9¼ per cent.

Dr. Battliwala moved another amendment that the General Tax be raised to 10 per cent. as proposed by the Commissioner and the Water Tax be reduced by ¼ per cent.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was put to the vote and negatived.

Dr. Battliwala's amendment also was lost on being put to the vote.

Dr. Sukhia then moved as an amendment. "That as the Income from the Water Tax exceeds the Expenditure on the Water Supply to the City by Rs. 1,61,500 for the year 1918-19, which is not in consonance with Section 140 of the Municipal Act, the excess income amounting to Rs. 1,61,500 be utilized by reducing the Water Tax to 2 5/8 in lieu of the increase of ½ per cent. in the General Tax as proposed in the Budget Estimates for that year."

This amendment was lost on being put to the vote.

Dr. Sukhia next moved the amendment: "That in lieu of the increase of ½ per cent. in the General Tax a reduction of ½ per cent. be made in the Water Tax on valuation and to make up the deficit of Rs. 2,05,500—1,61,500 equal to Rs. 44,000 the water rate on Mills in the City, which are and will be making enormous profits during the war, be increased by only 1 anna per 1,000 gallons."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. H. P. Mody's proposition was then put to the vote and carried by a majority. The Committee then adjourned.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SOUTH INDIA COCOANUT FACTORY.

COCHIN DURBAR'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ERNACULAM, Dec. 2.

It is reported that the location of the new factory for cocoanut industry in South India has been proposed to be shifted from Cochin to Colombo. The Cochin Durbar, at whose instance Messrs. Tata and Sons have undertaken the industry has, it is understood, protested against the new proposal. The Durbar has taken shares to the value of several lakhs of rupees and promised several concessions by way of encouragement.

THE ANDHRA MOVEMENT.

Messrs. Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu and G. Hari Sarvottam Row, the pioneer leaders of the Andhra movement, who went to Delhi as members of the deputation to the Secretary of State, were detained on their way back and were entertained by the Andhras of Bombay on Sunday, the 2nd instant in the premises of the Nature Cure Hall. They addressed the audience in Telugu on the Andhra movement and it was resolved to take steps to form a representative Andhra association in Bombay and Mrs. G. V. Krishna Row was elected as the provisional secretary. A tea party was given in honour of the guests.

The death took place at Rangoon on Tuesday night at the ripe age of 74 of the Hon. Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee after several months' illness. He was First Class Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner for over a quarter of a century, member of the Burma Legislative Council since its formation and member of various public institutions, a well known leader of Indian communities in Rangoon and a respected leader of his own community.

HUNGER STRIKE BY POLITICAL PRISONERS.

NO COMPLAINT AGAINST TREATMENT BY PRISON AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

The Associated Press learns from an official source that a number of prisoners confined under Regulation 3 of 1818 at the Alipore Jail have started a hunger strike by way of protest against their detention under that regulation. The strikers themselves assert that they have no ground for complaint regarding their treatment by the prison authorities or in respect of food and clothing with which they have been provided, but have adopted the strike solely as a protest against their incarceration. It may be added that the prisoners under Regulation 3 are alleged to be revolutionary conspirators charged with most serious offences as described by Lord Ronaldshay in his recent speech in the Bengal Legislative Council.

CLOSURE OF THIRD CLASS COLLIERIES.

THREATENED FUEL FAMINE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

This afternoon a special meeting of the Indian Mining Federation was held to consider the proposal to close down third class collieries under the scheme of the Coal Controller. It was attended by a large number of delegates from coal-bearing districts. The Chairman, Mr. N. C. Sircar, in the course of his speech, said as the result of the proposed measure, there would at once be a great reduction in the whole output of coal with the consequence that the industries of the country would be paralysed and there would be a general fuel famine.

A resolution was adopted praying Government to refrain from adopting the proposed measure, calculated to effect hardship on the general public and to paralyse the industries of the country. The meeting further asked for the appointment of a Board to assist the Coal Controller.

TEA CONTRACTS WITH FOOD CONTROLLER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The scheme of purchase in India and in Ceylon by His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom's requirements of tea which was foreshadowed in the Commerce and Industry Department's press communique of the 20th November has now been definitely settled. Contracts will be made by the Food Controller with companies controlled in the United Kingdom, and by the Tea Commissioner in Calcutta with producers who are not represented in the United Kingdom for approximately 40 per cent. of the normal crop for shipment between 1st November, 1917 and 31st May, 1918. Prices will be fixed for Indian ports on the basis of the average prices realised by individual estates at London auctions during the three years 1911, 1912 and 1913, less nineteenths of a penny per pound for freight, tea cess and other intermediate charges plus an allowance fixed for the present at one half penny for increased cost of production export duty, and tea cess will be paid by the food controller in order to secure prompt utilisation of freight. There will be no interference with tea already in course of shipment, but all tea shipped on private account to the United Kingdom on or after the 1st November will be acquired by the food controller and paid for on the above basis.

Mr. J. W. Meares, Electrical Adviser to the Government of India left Simla on Sunday last. He will visit Sandamen, Quetta and Loralai returning to Simla about 18th instant.

The son of his Highness the Rajah of Cochin, who was interned in Germany some time ago and released at the instance of the Pope, will return home next week.

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IN THE PRESS

SURAJMAL B. MEHTA

V/S

B. G. HORNIMAN & Ors.

The full report of this case in all its stages including the full text of the six judgments in the Courts of first instance and appeal together with a

PREFACE BY MR. B. G. HORNIMAN

on the rights of public criticism and the need for it in India

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

only make out a case if he could show that a particular Mahomedan poor student who had obtained a certain number of marks according to the rules allowing the Government to grant freeship was left out.

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION EXPLAINED.

Sir Mahadeo Chaubal said he rose to explain the situation to his hon. friends. the Mahomedan members of the Council and he also rose to explain the position of Government as regards this resolution.

Mr. Jaffer had accepted Mr. Paranjpye's amendment but he had his misgivings as to whether all the Mahomedan members had correctly understood the situation on this subject. Some years back, he thought it was in 1915. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed brought forward a resolution in the Council that the number of free studentships, which was 10 per cent. should be increased to 15 per cent. in secondary schools and Sir Mahadeo remembered having got up and tried to explain the position to the Moulvi and he pointed out to him that he was doing no good to his community by raising the 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. that he was possibly diminishing or reducing the income from fees to Government and that if he had at his heart the interests of his community Sir Mahadeo wanted him and desired him to appreciate it by giving him figures that out of the 10 per cent. as then existed 5 per cent. was allotted to his community along with the other backward classes and that this 5 per cent. was not as a matter of fact exhausted and therefore neither the Mahomedans nor the other depressed classes or backward communities were to benefit from the increase from 10 to 15 per cent. Not withstanding that, the resolution was then passed as a result of the eloquent speeches of Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Upasani. The Government had called for a report from the Director of Public Instruction and the reply was that the free studentships which were open to the Mahomedan and backward classes were not exhausted on account of suitable applicants not coming forward and, therefore, Sir Mahadeo said that the ordinary regulations governing free studentships were quite sufficient.

The resolution was carried with Mr. Paranjpye's amendment.

Mr. Manhomandas Ramji then moved:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the Circular of the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, dated the 7th June 1917, preventing students from attending public meetings, should be revoked."

Mr. Manmohandas said:—

Before discussing the merits or demerits of the circular in question, I would like to make the ground clear, by first inviting your attention to the aims and objects, which all civilized and progressive nations of the world have constantly kept in view in devising their systems of National education. It is now generally recognised that no system of education is sound, unless it imparts to the students a knowledge of civic duties, in addition to a general and moral culture to enable its recipients to lead an honourable and independent life and to improve the moral and material condition of their country. The precincts of the schools and colleges, necessities as they are, are not the only agencies of education. In all countries, the political environments of a people have also to be counted in moulding the character and opinion of the youths and any attempt to curtail the liberty of the students or their guardians in this respect, will always meet with a certain amount of resentment and suspicion. The surroundings of the home, the tone of the school, and the politics of country act and react upon one another in the education of its youths and create the educational atmosphere, which will permanently influence the character and thought of the younger generation. The education which has raised England to its present exalted position, is not only the education imparted in its schools and universities but also in school and college debating Societies and in its Social and Political clubs.

THE NEW SPIRIT ABROAD.

There is no gainsaying the fact that India has commenced to manifest signs of a distinct consciousness and vitality and through, her educated leaders, is now insisting on reforms in all directions, and if the students were shut out from any activities of this kind, what chances, My Lord, have they of turning out able citizens? The Educated Indians have also been asking for a control over the educational policy of the country in general. The University or School education will have its correct supplement, if the students have opportunities to come in contact with the various National Associations or societies doing useful work for the uplift of the Nation. Let each student be able to say with St. Paul: "I am a citizen of no mean country." Indian students who study the great classical writers like Shakespeare, Burke, Bacon and Macaulay should have the rights and privileges of their fellow students in the United Kingdom and the Self-Governing Colonies. They should not only be able to read and write, but should also get an opportunity of learning something at least of the Government of their own country and its methods of administration. They ought to know also their present position in the Empire, their rights as well as disabilities under the present constitution of Government. And this kind of knowledge can be gained by them only outside the premises of their schools. To deny them this privilege, would be an unstatesmanlike step, which no Government should take. In other countries, the Government takes special pains to rear a healthy, vigorous, self-reliant generation, which should keep pace with the general progress of the world. Strength of will, nobility of character, firmness of mind, and vigour of body are looked upon as essential qualifications which ought to be developed in the rising generation. So far as I am aware, in no other country are students placed under so many disabilities and restrictions in regard to public activities, as is contemplated by this circular.

LATE MR. GOKHALE'S WARNING.

In this connection I may draw the attention of the Council to the view of the late Mr. Gokhale who expressed himself as follows when addressing a meeting of the Students Brotherhood in 1909:—

"To leave them (the students) thus to their own devices amidst the perplexities of a difficult situation is to neglect a plain duty towards them at a critical period in their lives, and the consequences of this neglect have been and are bound to be serious and far-reaching."

I was glad to see this view urged the other day in a letter to the Press by Mr. Andrews, of Delhi, than whom there is no better friend of the Indian students and of the Indian aspirations in the country. "The historical and economics questions" says Mr. Andrews, "which lie at the base of at least three-fourths of the politics of the modern Indian student, should be dealt with wisely and sympathetically by those who are teaching history and economics, and sound opinion should thus be built up within the colleges themselves." Different teachers will no doubt, take different views of the same questions, but it is not so much the views urged on the attention of the students as the proper cultivation of their political sense and the habit of careful and comprehensive thinking induced in their minds in regard to political problems that must be the chief object and will constitute the real gain. The very fact that our students cannot help taking an interest in politics before their time, goes to emphasise the great need that exists for their efficient political education. I think our students, especially College students, should enjoy every possible facility for acquiring an accurate knowledge of political matters and forming sound views in regard to them. They should be encouraged to discuss such matters freely in the College, Publicists whose opinions are entitled to weight, should from time to time be invited to take part in the discussions. They should be at liberty to attend public lectures and addresses on political subjects, and they may even attend political meetings with advantage, provided they are there only as spectators.

DISCOURAGEMENT OF ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE.

With these preliminary remarks, I shall come to the consideration of the circular itself. The very first sentence of this circular reveals an apprehension on the part of the Government, on noticing that a large number of students attended political meeting. So long as these students did not take any active part in the proceedings of these meetings by delivering impassioned speeches or by any other acts showing their direct sympathy with the object of the meetings, and so long as the meetings themselves are conducted on constitutional and peaceful lines, the mere fact of the attendance or presence of the students would not have become an object of the attention of the Local Government anywhere else. The wording of this circular and its annexures is likely to convey an impression that under the guise of discipline, the authorities wish to discourage the students from acquring a knowledge of the public activities of their own country. The Government desire that the rules be strictly observed not only by Government schools and colleges but even by the aided or recognized institutions.

Government Resolution No. 2395 dated 30th September 1908 devises certain measures for the protection of pupils from evils resulting from their incursions into political affairs. It gives ample powers to the Managers and Principals of schools and colleges to enforce authority and to check the alleged laxity of manners. This Resolution recommends also that parents be called in Council and the objects of Government be explained to them. The most drastic measure proposed in this Resolution is that "No school boy shall attend or take part in the organization or conduct of a public meeting of any kind." If according to the wording of this clause, the students are prohibited from attending any kind of public meeting, what opportunities, My Lord, have they of acquiring a correct knowledge and general information regarding the social, economic, religious and other requirements of their own country or community? It is also possible that the wide powers placed in the hands of the Headmasters and heads of Colleges and schools, may at times be abused by them and the prospect of many a promising student are likely for ever to be blasted through the caprice or inexorable disposition of the head of his school or college.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGERS AND HEADMASTERS.

The second enclosure is a circular addressed to the School Teacher and lays down certain rules for his guidance. Para 5 of this circular enjoins the teacher not to allow the boys to go to any public meeting and to persuade the parents to help him in keeping them away. My Lord, I fail to understand how this object of the Government can be attained unless the Head masters or Principals make it a point to attend each and every public meeting themselves, to find out what particular students have attained those meetings? This would be throwing an additional responsibility upon them and involves a violation of the rules laid down for the conduct of public servants. In trying thus to prevent the students from attending political meetings, Government will have to relax this rule so far as the Principals and Head Masters are concerned. The position of the Government is, therefore, rendered by this circular somewhat awkward and untenable.

"AN INSULT TO THE UNDERSTANDING."

The third circular which is a notification dated 4th August 1909 from the Educational Department, enacts certain rules for the guidance of parents or guardians. The tone of Para 1 of this Circular instead of being compromising, is rather peremptory and lays down that "Parents or guardians who send their boys to Government schools, must understand that by so doing, they delegate all the powers to the Headmaster and Educational Authorities." The wording of this para will come as a surprise to those, who are advocating systems of education for Indians on National Lines. The para essays to exercise a full control over the boys' education and leaves nothing in the hands of his parent or guardians. This circular is an insult to the understanding and notions of self-respect of any free-born citizen. Its language is certainly not calculated to bridge the gulf between the conquerors and conquered, which has been the aim of all the right thinking leaders of Indian public opinion, but to create an unnecessary illfeeling without a corresponding benefit.

HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

After expressing my views on the annexures quoted in para 1 of Circular No. 1405 dated 7th June, 1917, which forms the subject of my Resolution, I shall proceed to the consideration of para 2 of this Circular. This para lays particular stress on the Home Rule League Movement and declare the intention of the Government to prohibit both college and school students from attending the meetings of the Home Rule League. It is a patent fact that the Home Rule agitation has been pronounced by his Excellency the Viceroy downwards as a constitutional and peaceful agitation and the Government have expressed its sympathy with it on various occasions.

SPEAKER CALLED TO ORDER.

Mr. Manmohandas was elaborating his argument by introducing a quotation from Lord Pentland's speech stating that 'self-government was the salt of the British Empire' etc., when the President called him to order by stating that the matter was irrelevant to the discussion of the resolution moved by Mr. Manmohandas.

MR. PARANJPYE'S QUALIFIED SUPPORT.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said if the mover had confined his argument to the circular issued by Government he could have understood, but he had brought several extraneous considerations about the general question of students and political meetings, to which it is impossible to close the eyes. The Government Circular itself called attention to the old circular; but the new circular went further and proscribed the attendance of students at Home Rule meetings and other political metings. The Risley Circular stated that so far as the college students were concerned they should be permitted to attend the meetings at the discretion of the college Principals but this Circular took away that discretion so far as Home Rule meetings were concerned. So far as other political meetings were concerned the discretion was still left to the Principals, Mr. Montagu had stated publicly that the advocacy of Home Rule was perfectly legitimate, and, therefore, this Circular lost all its force, and Government might take away the special point and leave this circular in force.

HARMFUL MEETINGS.

Mr. Manmohandas said the speaker, had raised wider grounds. These meetings were doing great harm to the students, but he should not put all the students in one class, as there were students and students. He was, absolutely against school boys attending the meetings, as they were generally below 16 years and reasonable opinion was in his favour, With regard to the College students he did not think that their attention should be confined to their studies only. Attendance at political meetings was not undesirable, but he would ask Mr. Manmohandas whether all the political meetings were of such a character. The students should consider politics not only from the theoretical point of view, but also from the practical. The students should also study the economical and other subjects thoroughly. But at some of these metings the professed objects were one and other subjects were introduced by hook or crook, and students should not be allowed to attend these. The students were rather fonder of advertising themselves than studying such questions thoroughly. He then instanced the case of Mr. P. K. Telang, who had started a Home Rule study class, but, except for the first two meetings, the attendance had fallen away. He would not be able to support Mr. Manmohandas in all he had said.

AN INDISCRIMINATE CIRCULAR.

Mr. Gokaldas K. Parekh said that while he agreed with Mr. Paranjpye that the resolution moved by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji should have been worded differently he did not think it was at all proper for the Council to accept it. The Circular was not at all confined to students studying Law after completing courses in the Arts Colleges or to College students, but it embraced all sorts of students, including students in secondary and even Primary schools. There was one thing which he would very much like to say and that was that if it was possible to separate sound political information and instruction by lectures from matters which distract attention and create improper ideas in the minds of the students, encouraging them to disregard authority, let them do so, but if there was an agitation the effect of which was to create, a difficult position with reference to students and to, cause them to neglect their studies, he thought nothing could be better than to have a circular against these things, in which case the prohibition would be perfectly justified, but at the same time he thought Government would have made the circular much milder.

MR. BHURGRI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Bhurgri moved an amendment to the effect that college students should be exempted from the operation of the circular and also that Home Rule meetings should not be specially proscribed. He quoted the example of England, where, he said, the college authorities were encouraging the college students to discuss politics, to take part in meetings and so forth.

His Excellency:—Will the Hon. Member give me his authority for that?

Mr. Bhurgri said he got his information from newspaper reports and further that in no other country he could find such restrictions on college students, keeping them away from public meetings. The circular, he formed from persual experience, had caused great irritation amongst students, whose tendency to take part in politics was increased.

FRANK DECLARATION WANTED.

Mr. Bhurgri then exhorted Government to be frank and say the Home Rule movement was illegal or unconstitutional if they thought the movement was dangerous, and that in the face of the new declaration of policy the circular restricting the liberty of the student in attending Home Rule meetings was rather peculiar.

Sir D. M. Petit said he would prefer to use the expression "Post-graduate" students instead of "college" students, as, he said, the consequences of meddling with politics if indulged in the extreme become very grave in this country where the government of the country is not by the people of the country, but by people of a foreign country.

Sir Mahadeo here reminded the member that as far as students in the Government Law School and graduates were concerned Government had recently removed the restrictions imposed by the Circular.

UNFORTUNATE REFERENCE TO H. R. LEAGUE.

Sir D. M. Petit then said that if the amendment could be voted, upon in two parts, one dealing with the provision of that part of the Government Circular which dealt with the Home Rule movement and the other dealing with college students, the matter would be considerably facilitated. It was rather unfortunate that Government should have picked out the Home Rule movement for special reference in their Circular and now with the changed angle of vision he thought Government would do well if they could agree to rescind that part of the Circular.

MR. CURTIS ON THE BRITISH PRACTICE.

Mr. Curtis described his own—though not modern and dating some 30 years back—experience of Oxford, where, he said, students were allowed to discuss politics and questions of the day in their own debating societies, amongst themselves, and the University even went so far as to invite well-known statesmen from London, who held advanced views, to deliver lectures to the students on political and other burning questions current in the land, but all such meetings and discussions were held in the presence of the college authorities, who were mainly responsible for the discipline of the students.

Mr. J. G. Covernton said he agreed with Mr. Paranjpye, and he sympathised with him as a brother-educationist. Mr. Paranjpye had said not that the right should be given wholesale, but that the discretion of the principals should be used, and that the discretion should be left to them as previously. But Mr. Bhurgri's amendment was rather of a different kind. It might make it very difficult for principals of colleges to exercise their discretion. No educationist would wish to see the hands of a principal forced by the students or any societies. If a principal issued a circular that the students should not attend a particular meeting, then the students would be able to cite the circular in their favour and force the hands of the principal. That would be for everybody concerned. The word student was misused in this country as many other words were: a child attending school was called a student, and also a man of advanced age was sometimes called as such. But he wanted to confine himself to college students or their equivalents. Even B. A. students he said were *in status pupilari*. They were technically considered not to have arrived at their discretion.

Mr. Bhurgri: Will the hon. gentleman tell us whether there are any such circulars in force in England?

DEFINITION OF "STATUS PUPILARI."

Continuing Mr. Coverton said until a student had taken his M. A. degree he would not be considered to have passed the stage of *status pupilari*. At any rate up to B. A. this proposition held good. It was not wise to allow students to attend political meetings. The circular was not intended to indicate Government's disapproval of Home Rule meetings as such; but Home Rule meetings were political meetings, and they were prohibited as such. It was difficult to say whether the influence of these meetings would be good on the students. They must be sure that the principals would exercise their discretion before they modified the resolution.

Mr. G. K. Sathe said he opposed the amendment of Mr. Bhurgri. If the amendment were accepted the result would be to reverse the orders passed in the Government Resolution 2395 of 1908. Government had brought to the attention of principals and headmasters the undesirability of the students attending Home Rule meetings. The best thing would be to drop paragraph 2 of the circular altogether, and he moved an amendment accordingly that paragraph 2 from the resolution of 7th June, 1917, be revoked. All political meetings should be placed on the same footing, and discretion should be left to principals or headmasters.

Mr. Manmohandas in replying said how were they to decide whether a meeting was objectionable or not unless a C. I. D. officer, went there and took notes of the proceedings? Or Government would have to appoint a special authority to watch the students.

Mr. Sathe drew attention of the Council to the fact that Govertment could very well delete clause 2 of the circular relating to Home Rule meetings and at the same time meet the case by means of the old circulars of 1908-09. In conclusion he said that even if the whole resolution was accepted what was really wanted to be gained would not be gained.

WHY THE OLD CIRCULAR WAS REPUBLISHED.

Sir Mahadeo Chaubal rising to explain the position of the Government said that some time ago it came to their notice that most of the meetings on Home Rule were attended by students. Therefore the Government thought that perhaps the old circular required to be brought very definitely to the attention of managers and Heads of Schools and Education Institutions. That really was the reason why this circular of the 7th June 1917 started. It would be seen that the preamble is nothing more than a repetition of the circular of 1908 and the only point which Government should explain was the one brought forward by Mr. Paranjpye namely the possible interpretation of the 2nd paragraph that it was intended to interfere with the discretion of the Principal of a college which was given to him under Rule 11 of the Circular of 1908. This circular was misunderstood in certain ways as it was never intended to apply to students in Government Law School, who had already passed their B.A. and who kept terms for a couple of years. The circular was not to apply to people who had taken their degrees in arts and were therefore naturally supposed to be interested in the study of political questions and the study of subjects which they had taken as voluntary subjects such as political economy, political science etc. He confessed that it was not present in his mind that that circular was interpreted by principals of colleges as an interference with their discretion and if any pronouncement were wanted on that particular point on behalf of Government, he might be permitted to say that perhaps by this circular they unconsciously assisted the heads of colleges by saying that they should consider Home Rule meetings as coming within the sort of lectures which they should prevent the students from attending, but it was never intended that the principal of a college should not exercise the discretion which had been given him by rule No. 11 and so far you may take it that the Government would not object to the head or principal of a college asking any person in whom he had confidence to come to his college and address a lecture, which was not likely to be objectionable but which was bound to be instructive and beneficial to the students. I think I should make the point clear by saying that the principals should not prevent college students from going to any Home Rule Meeting whatever or any public meeting about Home Rule if the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and principals in his position were ready to take up upon themselves the responsibility of saying what particular lectures would be instructive, in which case Government would have no objection to their doing so. The wording of the second paragraph was put in, as it stands, because unfortunately all the specimens which Government got of speeches made on those occasions were such that the heads or principals of colleges would certainly not permit their students to go to. If the circular is misunderstood in that way, I rise to correct the misunderstanding by saying that the discretion of principals was not at all affected, but as regards schools I think Government is perfectly definite about Mr. Sathe's amendment, which they cannot accept and it is not open to any high school or any secondary school boy to go and attend any public meeting even with the permission of the Head Master or master.

ANALOGY OF THEFT.

There are no less than 200 schools aided and unaided and they are given general rules of conduct, which the Government wish they should observe and insist upon all boys upon all students, upon all persons in the state of tutelage observing them and, therefore, Government is not prepared to cancel paragraph 2 wholesale, but they are only prepared to state that the discretion which is given to the principals or heads of colleges under rule 11 of the circular of 30th September 1908 was not going to be taken away in any way by this paragraph 2. My Hon. friend Mr. Paranjpye is right in saying that it was not necessary to have the word "School" in that paragraph, but of course as the whole circular of 1908 refers to schools and colleges I suppose the reference is quite natural, as Mr. Paranjpye will see from the first line, where it is said "that it is recently come to the notice of the Government....." and as a matter of fact I donot think anybody here will advocate that this permission should be given as Mr. Manmohandas Ramji wants for boys to attend any particular political meeting whatever, but I only rise up to correct the possible misunderstanding which Mr. Paranjpye has pointed out and Government would be very glad to see that principals of colleges are prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility of seeing that it would be in their interests to ensure what a particular person who is going to speak in public is going to say and what he is not going to say and if they took the circular to mean prohibition, perhaps, it was to take off their responsibility, but Government have no desire whatsoever to curtail their responsibilities and if they are prepared to take up the responsibilities I think Government would not object to it, but I ask the member most earnestly to consider the arguments which the mover of the original resolution, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, brought forward to induce you to accede to his original resolution in his reply. After I heard him I wondered why he did not bring a motion in this Council to say that the section of the Indian Penal Code which says that a certain action is called a "theft" and that it is punished in such and such a way. It is very difficult to find out exactly how these thefts are committed and, therefore, strike out that section and strike out the punishment. That is really the argument which the hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was reducing. He says, "Why do you declare such and such a one as an offender because you will never be able to catch him?" I think we can appreciate the childishness of the argument which has been advanced and with that I leave the Council to vote upon the merits of the resolution."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I don't think I need say anything further to what my hon. colleague has said, because I have already had an opportunity of expressing my views on this particular matter to the students of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye and as they did not disapprove of my views I take it they must have approved of them. I would like to put the case as clearly as possible as far as Government is concerned. I think that we may take it that very few Governments, certainly not this Government, wish to put any restrictive measures as far as they can be avoided, as in this particular instance, on either students or principals and it is perfectly obvious why this particular thing was done. I don't wish to speak in any form or shape on the merits or demerits of the Government Resolution with regard to this particular matter of seven or eight years ago. I think the hon. members, whatever political views they may hold, will be prepared to agree that at a certain period, not so very long ago, there was considerable agitation about a certain question and some rather violent speeches were made. I am inclined to say a good many violent speeches were made and I think a good many students were found to be going to a good many of these meetings. Obviously what Government did was to make the matter perfectly clear by adding to that particular resolution of 1908-09 a clause which impressed very strenuously and more strongly on the minds of Principals that they disapproved entirely of young men attending these particular meetings on this particular subject and it seems to me a perfectly commonsense and sensible thing for any Government to do. I don't want to go into any controversial matter, but I have read a good many of these speeches and I am perfectly convinced that no parent would like any of his children to go to listen to a good many of these speeches which I have read. What I want to impress upon the hon. members is that that was the reason for Government putting this particular clause in. Now, I gather from Mr. Paranjpye that he thinks that it is a restriction on principals and he says "remove this restriction on principals" and I am most anxious to do so. I would ask him a perfectly definite question and that is: Not very long ago I noticed a meeting was held at which I think he presided and the meeting was of students and at which, if I may say so, he made the most admirable remarks with regard to the political situation to the students. There was at that meeting another gentleman who has obtained some eminence from putting forward very forcibly a certain political propaganda. That gentleman, I think, rather reprehensibly got up and in direct opposition to my hon. friend he suggested that my hon. friend's point of view was quite wrong. Now, remember, it was a meeting of my hon. friend's students, he was their Principal and would not this other gentleman be undermining my hon. friend's influence? And as far as I read an account of that meeting, the students seemed to be vociforously applauding not my hon. friend but the other gentleman.

HOW FAR GOVERNMENT CAN GO.

Now I come to the point. We are perfectly ready to consider the point if principals would say so definitely, "We can control our students" and we are perfectly willing to consider giving them a fuller discretion in regard to this matter. Our object in putting forward this clause in this resolution was clearly to assist them and to give them better help with regard to their own students and if they will say "We can perfectly control our students, we can stop them going to such meetings as we don't want them to go and we will take full responsibility to Government if they go to these meetings and we will take serious measures in regard to them," if they will take up that position, then we are perfectly willing and ready to consider to make some alteration of this particular resolution. All Principals of Colleges must really understand that that is the Government's position. We believe that for the students to go to political meetings as rather a regular habit is most undesirable, we believe that undergraduates should have perfect liberty to study politics within their college precincts, where distinguished politicians could be invited to go and discuss political views with them, but we cannot accept the situation that there should be that absolute freedom to students, as my hon. friend Mr. Manmohandas Ramji wishes, and liberty to students to go to any political meeting at any time of any sort. That is a position which the Government cannot accept and that is a position which I am sure all reasonable men would not expect the Government to accept.

That is all I wish to say with regard to this resolution, but for the moment I would add that as far as I can see it will be impossible for Government to accept either the resolution or any of the amendments, but we must leave it to the Principals if think that this is in any way hampering their authority on their boys to guarantee that they will have absolute control on their boys, that they can take full responsibility in regard to them, then we are perfectly willing to make some alteration or to make a relaxation. We have no wish in any way to do away with that responsibility, our one desire being to leave it to them.

AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTION LOST.

Mr. Sathe's amendment was lost, the votes being 11 for and 28 against.

Mr. Bhurgri's amendment was also lost, the votes being 10 for and 29 against and the original resolution shared the same fate, the votes being 5 for and 32 against. The Council was then adjourned for lunch to 4 p.m.

A FOREST GRIEVANCE.

Mr. S. D. Garad moved:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council that no pass be required for the removal of wood which is not Government property from priate lands."

Mr. Seddon said time should be given to the Forest Department to consider the whole question.

Mr. Bhurgri moved an amendment that the Government be requested to consider the question of these passes.

Mr. Carmichael said he had no objection to accepting the resolution in the amended form, and that the passes were issued for the purpose of preventing thefts.

As Mr. Garad would not accept the amendment, the resolution was put to vote and lost, the amendment being carried.

HELP TO AGRICULTURE.

The following resolution was moved by Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole.

"This Council recommended that his Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to investigate and subsidise, if necessary, the establishment of factories for the production of manures and fertilisers in this Presidency."

After some discussion, Mr. Carmichael accepted the resolution on behalf of Government, and it was passed by the Council.

It was 7 p.m. when the Council adjourned and many of the members had left the Council Hall long before and interest seemed to be flagging in the debate.

The Council will meet to-day at 11-30 a.m.

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MR. KARIMBHOY A. PEERBHOY ON CONTRACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I thank you heartily for publishing the whole of the written statement of my evidence and a portion of the oral examination together with your editorial opinions on the subject.

I was surprised to see in your editorial columns regarding the Secretary of the Indian Industrial Commission approaching the representatives of the press to suppress my evidence.

Regarding my oral examination as appeared in your Saturday's issue, I regret to say that much of what I stated before the Commission does not appear. I am collecting notes on various points of what I said before the Commission and I have also officially written to the Secretary of the Commission to furnish me with a copy of the full official shorthand report of my examination by the Chairman and other Members of the Commission, and as soon as it is received, I will compare them with my notes and send them to you.

Regarding my evidence taken, I regret that so much of the time of the Commission, which is meant purely to enquire into industrial and such matters, was wasted on my being cross-examined as to why I did not come on the 13th instant and that the proceedings should not be printed etc., instead of the actual business of the Commission to go minutely into the various points concerning industries to which I made reference in my written evidence. I assure you, Sir, a number of points concerning the industries of the manufacturing of tents, leather and leather articles, which are the real grievances of Indian industrial concerns against European firms at Cawnpore, have been left untouched. Some of them I wish to deal with through the medium of your columns for the information of the members of the Commission as well as of the public.

In regard to the passage quoted by you from an article by a member of General Maude's staff, it is clear that the Government of India could not supply a sufficient number of E P. tents to Mesopotamia as otherwise General Maude, the Commander-in-Chief of the Mesopotamian Army would not have been forced to stay in a small single-fly 80 lbs. tents while wounded soldiers were without hospital tents to stay in.

Three to four months before that time our supply of tents to Government was hampered by some excuse or another while hundreds of our tents at the time were lying at the Bombay Depot for weeks and months together unpassed. These very tents were accepted afterwards from time to time under some plea or other. Had these tents been supplied at the time the shortage would not have taken place in Mesopotamia as reported. The matter has reached such a point that, whatever tents we tendered for inspection within the last year, when as a rule each lot of tents should take 3 or 4 days to inspect and pass, it took an average of 4 to 5 months and inspection of these tents has been left to inexperienced men. We brought such matters to the notice of the higher authorities but without any good result, except that last week the head of the inspection department, Colonel Lawrence Archer, R.A. came to Bombay and made a comparision of our tents with the Cawnpore specially selected tent which was given to us as a sample to guide our manufacture, (which tent we have now been asked by the Department to return.) He was satisfied with out tents which are at least 50 per cent better than the sample given us and ordered our tents, which had been lying since six months, to be accepted. On the other hand supplies from Cawnpore are received practically every week at Bombay and sent to the theatres of war.

Now I come to the question of leather and leather articles. Though Sir Thomas Holland put me questions as to our new contract of Army Boots, he did not examine me on the accuracy of my statement as to the India Office wiring to the Government of India to approach us regarding the manufacturing and supplying saddles etc. If up to this time the order of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India has not been paid attention to, and has been ignored by his subordinates here in India, what must have been the effect, in the same way as for tents in April 1916 at the theatres of war. Similarly at a number of places ready made leather articles are being obtained manufactured from, mostly European shop-keepers, but factory-type industries are altogether ignored. Harness, and Saddlery and Accoutrements etc., for military purposes require to be manufactured from leather tanned on the English system which takes five to seven months. I do not understand from where such leather could be had by these shop-keepers to manufacture such leather articles, unless they manufacture them from English leather, and if so, whether such leather could be had at this time and in such large quantities. Otherwise the articles must be made of bazar tanned leather and of bag-tanned leather which has been pronounced to be no good in the past for the Military Harness and Saddlery etc., purposes, as it does not possess the same strength as pit-tanned leather to stand the rough usage of war.

Last year Government had gone so far that they got leather from Australia at much higher rates than it could be had in India and this as a rule was not half as good in test and quality, incurring heavy wastage and was found when used, to be inferior to Indian leather pit-tanned on English system.

Since the outbreak of the war the requirements for tents, leather articles that go to the theatres of war, are mostly supplied by the European firms at Cawnpore at higher rates than the articles that could be had from other places at a saving of at least between 2½ to 3 lakhs of rupees monthly. God knows what must be the cost for leather articles.

I wish that some member of the Industrial Commission had taken up this matter and put me questions purely on the industrial point of view leaving aside what were the views and attitude of those anxious to defend the Munitions Board)of whom I had a mind to say a lot to the Board). I am sure there would have been hundreds of other offshoots from such questions and the matter would have been thoroughly thrashed out for the information of the public and the Munitions Board, who represent at present the Government of India.—Yours, etc.

KARIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

Tardeo, Dec. 4.

SHOW A UNITED FRONT.

MR. NORTON'S WARNING AGAINST DISSENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 3.

Speaking at the non-Brahmin Conference at Tinnevelly, Mr. Eardly Norton said that if they had no educational opportunities, the fault lay very much at their own doors. He advised non-Brahmins to collect funds towards endowments of colleges which would be educational homes for non-Brahmins. He would advise Indians to show united fronts in their demands to the Government of India. If they wanted communal representation, they might ask for it, but they should not try to impede the advance and progress throughout India. There was no step towards responsible Government that did not in some measure place the executive under the legislature. That the Congress scheme would not be fully granted the Congress leaders themselves know, but they knew in proportion to what they asked their demands would be whittled down. But they were bound to get a considerable step in advance, if to-day they should get rid of racial differences and take a broad and generous view of the situation and trust their opponents. They should believe their own countrymen, that when time come when greater powers were granted their opponents would be true to their trust.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

A MADRAS SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

The annual meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce was held this evening with the Hon. Mr. Gordon Fraser, President, in the chair. H. E. Lord Pentland visited the meeting. The President, in moving the adoption of the report for the year under review, referred to the various difficulties suffered by the mercantile community due to the war and took the opportunity to assure Government that they would receive the support of the Chamber in any measure they would adopt with the object of winning the war. He also appreciated the idea of holding a conference of Chambers, as was held at Delhi for the first time, and said that such a conference should be encouraged, as it was a very good idea that the various Chambers should have interchange of views.

Sir Bernard Hunter in seconding the motion referred to the contribution made by the Madras Presidency to the War Loan and said that the contribution, though not so great as made by the Punjab and the United Provinces, was decent. He also suggested that one of the first things Government should take after the cessation of hostilities was the formation of a Central Bank and the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks with it.

Supported by Sir Hugh Fraser the motion was carried. The following office-bearers were then elected:—Mr. Gordon Fraser, President, Sir Bernard Hunter, Vice-President, and Mr. T. E. Welby, Secretary.

A resolution appreciating the services of Mr. A. E. Lawson, as secretary of the Chamber for over a quarter of a century was passed unanimously. Mr. Lawson having replied to the vote, the meeting terminated.

OPENING OF AVIR WATER WORKS.

(From a Correspondent.)

WADA, Dec. 4.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, visited Avir on the 3rd December and declared the newly constructed water works open. The other prominent visitors were Mr. Sly, Messrs. Thompson, Desmond, Jhandamal, Raosaheb Abhanker, engineers, Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Mandloi. An address was read by Mr. Balkrishnapant Deshpande the vice president on behalf of the Arvdi Municipality and was presented in a beautiful silver casket.

Mr. Bhagwano Dhongdi of Ashti set up a beautiful fountain to commemorate the visit of Sir Benjamin was named Robertson fountain. Mr. Raghunathrao Deshpande offered to contribute Rs. 1,500 to be utilised for laying out a park to be named after Sir Benjamin who himself gave of Rs. 1,500 for its construction. The leading gentry of the town and tahsil contributed Rs. 1,352 on the spot for the purpose of presenting a purse to Lady Robertson for "Our Day Fund."

TREASURY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 4..

Sales of treasury bills during the week ending 1st December were:—Six months, Rs. fourteen millions, three hundred and sixty-five thousand; nine months, nine hundred and twenty-five thousand; twelve months, three millions forty thousand. Grand total to the end of the week was one hundred and fifty eight millions four hundred and fifteen thousand.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

RECIPIENTS IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 4.

The following appointments are made in the newly created Most Exalted Order of the British Empire for services in connection with the war.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS.

Baron Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

TO BE DAME GRAND CROSS.

Lady Chelmsford, C. I.

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

Baron Willingdon of Ratton, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, Colonel his Highness Asafjah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk-Wal-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Doula Nawab Mir Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung of Hyderabad, Colonel his Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Bahadur of Mysore; Major-General his Highness Maharaja Sir Madho Rao Scindia Bahadur.

TO BE DAMES COMMANDERS.

Lady Pentland, Lady Willingdon.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS

His Highness Raja Sir Udaji Rao Puar of Dhar; Sir John Prescott Hewett, Chairman of the Indian Soldiers' Fund Committee, Sir Charles Rait Cleveland, Director of Criminal Intelligence.

TO BE COMMANDERS.

Lady O'Dwyer; his Highness Raja Chura Chund Singh of Manipur; Surgeon Lieut. enant-Colonel Sir Warren Roland Crooke-Lawless Kt. C.I.E., Red Cross Hospital Netley; Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkatasvetachalpati, Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili, Arthur Robert Anderson Esquire, Member Indian Munitions Board; Abdulla Ibn Yusuf Ali Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired). Patrick Dalreagle Agnew Esquire Indian Civil Service (retired).

TO BE OFFICERS.

Lady Robertson; Lady Ramsay; Rai Bahadur Buta Singh of Rawalpindi; Bhupendra Nath Mitra Esquire; Controller of War Accounts, India; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Henry Symons, Indian Medical Service, in charge of the hospital ship "Madras"; Rai Sahib Rajeshwar Mitra, late. Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department (retired) Jubbulpore; Major Robert John Wingfield Heale, Indian Army, Political Department, Deputy Commissioner Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province; the Honourable Mr. Phiroze Kharsedji Sethna B.A., J. P. a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and E. Y. Carter Esquire.

TO BE MEMBERS.

Mrs. Lucy Maud Massy Dennys; wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. Dennys C.I.E., Inspector-General of Police Punjab; Mrs. Margaret Brown, wife of Mr. H. A. Brown I.C.S., District Judge, Hanthawaddy Insein District Burma; Mrs. Jessie Macfadyen, wife of the Reverend J. F. Macfadyen M. A. Professor, Bishop College, Nagpur; the Honourable Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas J.P., Member Bombay Port Trust and an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Rissaldar-Major and Honorary Captain Sardar Bahadur Hanwant Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab; Second-Lieutenant Reginald Tharle Hughes, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Registrar Army Department Government of India; Frederic Rowland Esquire, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Engineering on Field Service in Mesopotamia; Rai Bahadur Lala Kunj Bihari Thapur of Lahore; Rai Bahadur Lala Karan Chand, Municipal Commissioner and Honorary Magistrate, Peshawar; Khan Bahadur; Arbab Dost Muhammad Khan of Tahkal Bala Peshawar; Hector Ratanji Kothavala Esquire Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay on special duty; John Wilson Esquire late Assistant Private Secretary, India Office.

TO BE AN HONORARY MEMBER.

M. Armand Charles Condom attached to Surete Generale France.

FRATERNAL DELEGATE FROM INDIA.

REPRESENTATION IN LABOUR CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

(From our correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

"New India" publishes letters from Mr. George Lansbury to Sir Subramaniam and Mrs. Besant suggesting that the National Congress should ask the Labour Party to receive a fraternal delegate from India at its conference in January.

MR. TILAK AT AMALNER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Dec. 4.

Mr. Tilak and party rached Amalner on Monday at noon. There was an enthusiastic reception which was followed by the presentation of an address and a Swarajya lecture. On Monday night the Hon. Mr. Khaparde presiding, Mr. Saraf Alli, a rich and influential merchant, presented an address. The Congress Moslem League scheme was unanimously supported by an exceptionally grand mass meeting. Over thirty life members, including one Brahman lady, joined the Home Rule League. The millhands offered Mr. Tilak a Home Rule purse. The party is proceeding to Khandesh to-morrow.

The writer of the Legal Notes in "New India" says that it is generally believed that Justice Kumarswami Sastri will be one of the Committee to investigate the internment cases in India.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

5 per cent. Exchequer Bonds are bought and sold by the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

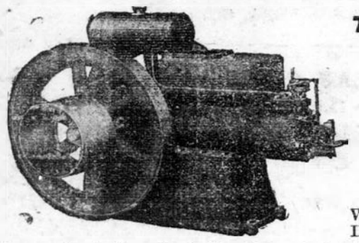
USE "RISING SUN" BRAND HAIR DYE.

The world known preparation.

You will look quite a young man with Black Hair

Sole Agent—
T. HARA,
73-75, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

THE "WONDER" BURNOIL ENGINE.



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No Magneto, No Batteries, No Wires,
No Hot Bulb, No Spark Plugs, No Carburetor,

No Pre—Heating.

The Simplest Engine on the market Will work on any oil—Kerosene, Crude, Distillate or Fuel oil. No extra expenses for water tanks. It is the cheapest the simplest and the Best. Ask for the free Booklet. Only 5 and 7 H.P. in stock for prompt delivery.

SOLE AGENTS.

CLUBWALLA & Co. Ld.

50, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

FOR

WEDDING CAKES.

Drawn-wire Metal Filament

BRILLIANT LAMPS

Prices defy competition.

Sole Importers:

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PLAGUE

90 per cent. Cure guaranteed by Mixed Treatment (Serum-Injections and Antiseptic (Mixtures) if informed within 24 hours of the attack.

DR. P. S. GANLA, M. D.,

SERUM-THERAPIST.

Specialist in Consumption & Scrofula

BOMBAY No 8.

KARAMAT OIL.

It is by experience a wonderful remedy of Dearness and all ear troubles.

Price per Phial Rs. 1-4.

BALLABHA AND Co.

PILIBHIT U. P.

HELLER'S BED-BUG KILLER

Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½ lb. tins, Ans. 7 each.
1 lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Oldest Rubber Stamp Mfg. House.

P. P. RELE & SONS,
179, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 4.

Conditions are slightly unsettled over the centre of the Bay. Light rain has fallen in south Burma The weather has been dry elsewhere

Forecast:—A few falls of rain in south Burma and south Madras.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

			HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov		h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	5	m	3	13	26	8	5	m	9	57	10	11
			3	31a	28	11			8	54a	19	9
Thur.	6	m	3	50	26	0	6	m	10	59	10	11
			4	22a	23	7			9	50a	20	8
Fri.	7	m	4	30	25	6	7	m	11	58	19	8
			5	44a	23	7			11	5a	21	5
Sat.	8	m	5	19	25	2	8		0	47a	19	2
			7	1a	24	6						
Sun.	9		6	18	25	1	9	m	0	39	21	6
			8	20a	24	11			1	35a	18	6
Mon.	10	m	7	18	25	2	10	m	1	57	21	6
			9	12a	25	11			2	17a	17	8
Tues.	11	m	8	18	25	4	11	m	2	51	21	1
			9	53a	27	0			2	57a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.		Sunset	
5	(Wednesday)	6h.	57m.	6h.	1m.
6	(Thursday)	6h.	58m.	6h.	1m.
7	(Friday)	6h.	58m.	6h.	1m.
8	(Saturday)	6h.	59m.	6h.	1m.
9	(Sunday)	7h.	0m.	6h.	2m.
10	(Monday)	7h.	1m.	6h.	2m.
11	(Tuesday)	7h.	1m.	6h.	2m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8	p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47	3 p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37	3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.6	p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 5th December, 1917, was 30.132 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th December, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in slight defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual in lower Sind. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana; night temperature is below normal in lwoer Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight defect in Kathiawar and Central India West; night temperature is below normal in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Madras reports moderate rainfall; elsewhere weather has been dry.

A few showers are likely in south-east Madras and south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of December, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (4th Dec.)	71.0	55.5	68	..	0	—1.91
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (4th Dec.)	83.0	66.0	58	..	0	—0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.7	47.8	69	..	0	—0.08
Rawalpindi	60.6	38.7	93	..	0.61	+0.33
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hissar	73.4	42.2	76	..	0	..
Ambala	72.7	47.1	91	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	74.0	52.5	67	..	0	—0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.7	49.5	71	..	0	—0.07
Mainpuri	75.9	46.6	78	..	0	—0.17
Jhansi	75	52.0	72	..	0	—0.13
Cawnpore	72.8	48.7	96	..	0	—0.31
Allahabad	75	0	47.8	97	..	0
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	77.9	43.6	57	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	79	9	58.6	61	..	0
Ajmer	76	2	45.4	75	..	0
Jaipore	75.0	47.2	55	..	0	—0.15
Kotah	74.8	49.8	60	..	..	—0.02
Mount Abu	65.8	49.2	49	..	..	—0.23
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baul	73.4	40.7	65	..	..	—0.10
Dwarka	80.3	62.7	84	..	..	..
Veraval	85.8	66.0	41	..	..	—0.29
Rajkot	81.6	53.3	51	..	..	—0.23
Bhavnagar Para	81.2	57.4	71	..	..	—0.20
Surat	86.1	61.5	62	..	..	—0.12
Ahmedabad	88.5	59.2	48	..	..	—0.16
Deesa	84.5	50.8	62	..	..	—0.12
Neemuch	74.8	50.4	62	..	0	—0.15
Indore	78.6	51.5	58	..	0	—0.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.8	49.9	76	..	0	—0.43
Saugor	78.0	51.2	58	..	0	—0.40
Hoshangabad	79.3	51.5	70	..	0	—0.43
Khandwa	83.4	52.3	69	..	0	—0.39
Akola	84.2	56.3	55	..	0	—0.43
Amraoti	81.3	56.8	52	..	0	—0.51
Nagpur	80.6	54.8	58	..	0	—0.68
Chanda	80.3	50.0	82	..	0	—0.77
Raipur	79.0	54.8	70	..	0	—0.42
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	70.7	73	..	0	—0.38
Ratnagiri	89.9	67.3	44	..	0.98	+0.52
Marmugao	79.3	68.5	66	..	5.95	+4.98
Karwar	85.2	64.5	70	..	1.10	—0.59
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	79.7	51.0	60	..	1.40	+0.99
Ahmednagar	79.5	50.7	66	..	1.14	+0.61
Poona	79.9	50.7	62	..	3.65	+2.89
Sholapur	81.8	56.5	52	..	0.54	—0.39
Bijapur	79.4	57.5	66	..	1.07	+0.14
Belgaum	79.3	56.3	66	..	4.64	+3.08
Aurangabad	80.1	53.7	52	..	0.38	—0.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.8	51.0	75	..	0	—0.63
Hyderabad	76.4	56.6	75	..	1.49	+0.56
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.9	70.7	65	..	2.39	—0.51
Calicut	86.1	73.6	88	..	6.92	+1.94
Cochin	89.2	72.8	77	..	11.65	+4.86
Colombo	85.0	73.4	91	..	11.42	—1.72
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.6	65.0	75	..	?	?
Bellary	84.3	58.0	75	..	2.14	+0.10
Cuddapah	84.8	63.1	86	..	3.90	+0.44
Madras	82.1	71.3	92	0.45	6.48	—7.61
Bangalore	80.3	56.8	74	..	1.53	—1.38
Coimbatore	+2	76	5.7	74	..	6.03
Trichinopoly	85.9	68	5	73	..	5.43
Negapatam	81.2	71.3	88	..	30.27	+12.60

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.893 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.0 "
Dew Point	66.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.715 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0 "
Minimum do.	69.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N5,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	11 Miles

Get Good Sight

By removing the cause of *bad* sight. Don't commit the common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will *correct* your sight, but what you want is something to *cure* your eyes, viz:—the Actina Treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimonials are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument releasing the powerful vapour which applied to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

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Awarded Gold and Silver Medals of Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague.

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BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills. Price, Re. 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1, TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Rs. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc., Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. I. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

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WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.

A delightful dressing for the hair the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V.P. Annas 7 extra.

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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155 (Dept. C 1.) Jooma Musjid.
Market, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

KANTA BLDS., KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers.

Price List free on application

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

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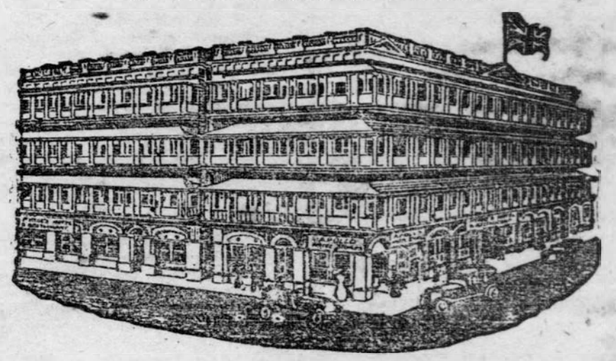

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General Manager.

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POPULAR

BISON HEAD BRAND

Try Once.

Grown in Coorg, Cured and sized by Machinery under expert supervision; has stood the test of time and secured the highest awards at all the leading Exhibitions.

Few equalled, but none surpassed in excellence and aroma, and the Plantation Coffee advertised by others is not to be compared with ours.

DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR DOOR BY POST PER V.P.P. PACKED IN 7 lb. Drill Bags

Parchment	Finest Peaberry	..	Rs. 4-12 per 7 lb. bag.
"	No. 1	..	Rs. 4-3 "
"	No. 2	..	Rs. 3-15 "
Fine Peaberry Cooffee		..	Rs. 4-7 Per 7 lb. bag.
No. 1 Coffee.. ..	..	..	Rs. 3-12 "
No. 2 Coffee.. ..	..	..	Rs. 3-3 "

Liberal Terms to the Wholesale Trade for Five Tons and over.

Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE Post free per V. P. P.

	Pink Lable.	Red Label.	Green Label.
6 One lb. Tins	Rs. 7 -4-0	Rs. 5-12-0	Rs. 5- 6-0.
4 " "	Rs. 4-14-0	Rs. 4- 0-0	Rs. 3-12-0.

Pink Label undoubtedly the best, but all guaranteed absolutely pure, and free from admixture of any kind.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Stocks and prices liable to fluctuation.

Satisfaction guaranteed; buy from us direct and be sure you get BISON HEAD BRAND COFFEE and thus full value for your money and save all intermediate profits.

Our Roasted Coffee has been much appreciated by the Troops in Mesopotamia. One case containing 4 Doz. one lb. Tins Pink Label delivered free at Bombay Railway Station for Rs. 45

Small samples sent post paid on application.

Kindly mention this paper when ordering.

Apply:—

The MANAGER,

THE HUNSUR WORKS,

HUNSUR.—(Mysore Province)

WHITE GLAZED TILES

Minton China make 6" by 6". Fair quantity want to dispose of at Party's risk

SAJAN & Co.

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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